

## Israeli stabbed in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An unidentified assailant stabbed an Israeli as he was walking down the Via Dolorosa in the Old City of Jerusalem on Monday, a police spokesman said. The spokesman said the man was slightly wounded and taken to hospital for observation. Israel army radio reported that a man approached an Israeli couple, stabbed the man in the head and hand and then chased him through the ancient, winding street along which Jesus carried his cross to Calvary. But the man succeeded in evading his attacker outside the church of the Holy Sepulcher, the traditional burial site of Jesus, the radio said. The unidentified victim was the third Israeli to be stabbed in the Arab sector of Jerusalem this month.

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## King Hassan 'ready to meet Peres'

RABAT (AP) — King Hassan II said on Monday he is ready to meet Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres for direct talks on a Middle East peace settlement, provided the Israeli leader has "serious proposals" to put forward. In a 90-minute televised discussion with seven French reporters, King Hassan said Mr. Peres had asked to be invited to Morocco to talk with the king in the Moroccan leader's capacity as chairman of the Arab League. Mr. Peres "sent word that he would like to come to see me," King Hassan said. "I replied that I would receive him with great pleasure. If he has some serious proposal to make, he should come to see me... but there must be a real basis for discussion. The day Mr. Peres says to me 'I have a serious proposal to put to you,' then why not?"

Morocco decries terrorism in letter to Reagan, page 2

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## King Hassan pardons prisoners

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has pardoned some 600 prisoners to mark Monday's observance of the Prophet Mohammed's birthday, a palace statement said. Most prisoners had either their jail terms quashed or were excused the remainder of their sentences. Seven had life imprisonment commuted to fixed jail terms, the statement said.

## Letter bomb explodes at Iranian mission

LONDON (AP) — A letter bomb exploded at the Iranian consulate on Monday slightly injured the clerk who opened it, police said. A Scotland Yard spokeswoman said no-one had claimed responsibility for the package which was delivered to the consulate Monday morning. The injured woman, whose name was not released, suffered minor burns on her face and cuts to her fingers. She was taken to hospital for treatment and later released, Scotland Yard said.

## Soviet parliament approves budget

MOSCOW (R) — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's parliamentary body, on Monday approved the government's economic plan and budget for 1986, the official news agency TASS said. The plan and budget will be endorsed by the full Supreme Soviet at its winter session in the Kremlin on Tuesday. But for the second year running, the Soviet leadership apparently decided not to hold the once traditional meeting of the full Communist Party Central Committee on the eve of the Supreme Soviet session.

## France to seek return of agents

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said on Monday that France would continue to seek the release of two secret agents given 10-year jail sentences in New Zealand for their role in sinking the anti-nuclear greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior. Mr. Fabius said in a television interview: "Now that judicial proceedings are over, we have entered a government to government phase, a political phase." (New Zealand rules out release of agents, page 8).

## 3 passengers 'did not reboard' crashed Indian plane

NEW DELHI (R) — Three transit passengers failed to reboard an Air India jet which crashed last June but they may have left their luggage on the airliner, a Canadian police officer told an inquiry on Monday. Michael Atkinson of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police told India's official inquiry into the crash that all but three of 68 transit passengers reboarded the plane at Toronto for Montreal on the next leg of its flight. The Boeing 747, flying from Frankfurt to Toronto, Montreal, London and Bombay, plunged without warning into the sea off Ireland on June 23, killing all 329 people on board. "Up to today, we have not been able to identify the three passengers who did not reboard the aircraft," Mr. Atkinson was quoted by the Press Trust of India as saying.

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# Egypt implies Libya is linked with hijacking

## Mubarak regrets 'involvement of a certain Arab state'

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt on Monday hinted that gunmen who seized one of its airliners had links with Libya as Egyptian forces moved into positions near the border with Libya.

In Malta, officials said an Egyptian commando assault on the hijacked Boeing 737 had cost at least 60 lives and left 30 injured. Egypt said its commandos went into action because the gunmen planned to murder all the hostages, including women and children.

An official statement distributed by the government's Middle East News Agency did not identify the gunmen's group but said it had broken away from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "and works for an Arab country," also unidentified.

The statement said the protecting country "is known to Egypt for its terrorist actions and for its harbouring of terrorists," it added.

"Egypt holds responsible all those who joined in the planning

and instigating of this operation."

In another statement, President Hosni Mubarak said he regretted the loss of innocent lives and "the involvement of a certain Arab state in these criminal acts."

Government sources, who refused to be identified, told the AP Egypt suspects the hijacking was planned by Libya.

Security sources, who also asked anonymity, said Egyptian troops, placed on alert Sunday afternoon and deployed from garrisons near Cairo and the country's largest oasis Fayoum, had taken up positions along the Libyan border about 500 kilometres west of Alexandria.

Libya's official news agency JANA, monitored in Cairo, reported the buildup, saying Egyptian troops, helicopters and other equipment were assembling near Sidi Barrani on the Mediterranean coast.

In Kuwait, two newspapers published claims by a previously unknown group called the "Egyptian Liberation Organisation" that it hijacked the plane to protest Egypt's relations with Israel. Egyptian aviation sources said the hijackers claimed membership in Egypt's revolutionaries.

A group using a similar name claimed responsibility for the Aug. 20 assassination of an Israeli diplomat in Cairo and the June 1984 wounding of another Israeli envoy here.

In Beirut, two groups claimed joint responsibility for the hijacking to avenge an Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

A statement in Arabic delivered to international news agencies in Beirut claimed responsibility in the name of "the Organisation of Egypt's Revolutionaries" and "the Organisation of Arab Revolutionary Brigades."

It said the hijack was carried out by "Martyrs of the Zionist raid on Tunisia" — three Palestinians, two Egyptians and "a world freedom fighter."

While Monday's Egyptian statement did not identify the Palestinian group which Egypt blames for the hijacking, one widely known PLO breakaway group is believed to maintain headquarters in Libya. Headed by Sabri Al Banna, also known as Abu Nidal, the group has claimed responsibility for a number of assassinations.

Libya and Egypt fought a brief war in 1977 and Libyan leader Muammar Jadhafi is a leading critic of Mr. Mubarak.

Following is an unofficial translation from Arabic of the statement broadcast Monday by Cairo Radio from an official Egyptian source.

(Continued on page 5)

Captain of hijacked plane lands decision to storm it; Commandos were trained in U.S. and West Germany, page 2

Egyptian assault brings one of bloodiest ends to hijack, page 4

## 2 were killed during hijack and 58 died in attack, Malta says

VALETTA (Agencies) — Maltese officials said on Monday that 60 people were killed during the hijacking and storming of an Egyptian airliner, including nine children and four of five hijackers.

Paul Mifsud, the government's director of information, said the wounded hijacker, whose name and nationality were unknown, had undergone surgery at St. Luke's Hospital and was in serious condition but his life was not in danger.

Mr. Mifsud told a news conference 58 bodies were found in the burned wreckage of the Boeing 737 stormed by Egyptian commandos Sunday night and two people were killed aboard the jet before the rescue bid.

Mr. Mifsud initially said 57 bodies were recovered from the plane, but later added a baby who had not been on the passenger list.

He said the Maltese government felt deep sorrow and great disappointment at the outcome, but added that it hoped this would be "an eye-opener" for future similar situations.

Mr. Mifsud said the surviving hijacker had been identified by the captain of the plane and that he did not know the nature of his injury. The spokesman said it had not been determined if the man would be tried here or extradited to Egypt.

The government earlier released a list of 30 people under care at St. Luke's Hospital. Two of the wounded Egyptians were identified as members of the commando task force.

Mr. Mifsud said a passenger list issued by the Egyptian authorities included 22 Egyptians, 22 Filipinos and 17 Greeks; 12 Palestinians including eight children; three Americans, two Australians, two Canadians, two Mexicans, two Moroccans, two Israelis, two Spaniards, two French, a Tunisian and six crew members.

Mr. Mifsud also reported that the Maltese government had received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan "in which he expressed his thanks for the firm stand taken by the Maltese government."

Survivors of the disaster said grenades thrown by the hijackers, and crossfire between the gunmen and Egyptian commandos storming the aircraft cut down passengers and set the airliner ablaze.

The plane was plunged into darkness and filled with acrid smoke.

A French hostage said he stayed alive by hiding under a seat. "There was panic... there was no light. There had been some explosions. The air was full of smoke and you couldn't breathe," he told French radio.

"The Egyptian commandos did not know who were hijackers..." said Australian survivor Anthony Lyons.

The drama began when four or five gunmen seized the plane with 96 people on board on Saturday, diverted it to Valletta and started shooting passengers.

The hijackers, who originally wanted the plane to fly to Tunis or Libya, identified themselves as "Revolutionary Force of Egypt."

Egyptian military sources said (Continued on page 3)

## 2 Iranian pilots defect with plane

DUBAI (AP) — Two Iranian air force pilots defected with a U.S.-built commander 500-S military trainer aircraft and landed at a military airfield in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, on Monday, knowledgeable aviation sources reported.

The Dubai police issued a statement confirming the landing but making no clear allusion to the defection. They said that two Iranians hijacked the aircraft during an internal flight in Iran.

The plane was carrying three other persons in addition to the two unidentified hijackers, police said.

It was first denied permission to land at either the Sharjah or the Dubai international airports, with the pilot then force landing at a military airfield in Dubai, police said.

Dubai security forces and army units "quickly surrounded the plane, and the hijackers surrendered after negotiations that lasted a number of hours with local officials," according to the police statement, distributed by the official Emirates News Agency, WAM.

One of the hijackers was carrying an Israeli-made 9mm-calibre Uzi machine gun and a quantity of ammunition, it added.

More than a dozen similar defections have been reported since the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq in September 1980.

Almost all these planes were allowed to land for refuelling only, before they took off for destinations that were never disclosed.

An Iranian helicopter pilot perished last April when his aircraft crashed near Dhahran airport in eastern Saudi Arabia, where he had landed for refuelling and was to head West.

Iraq reports attack

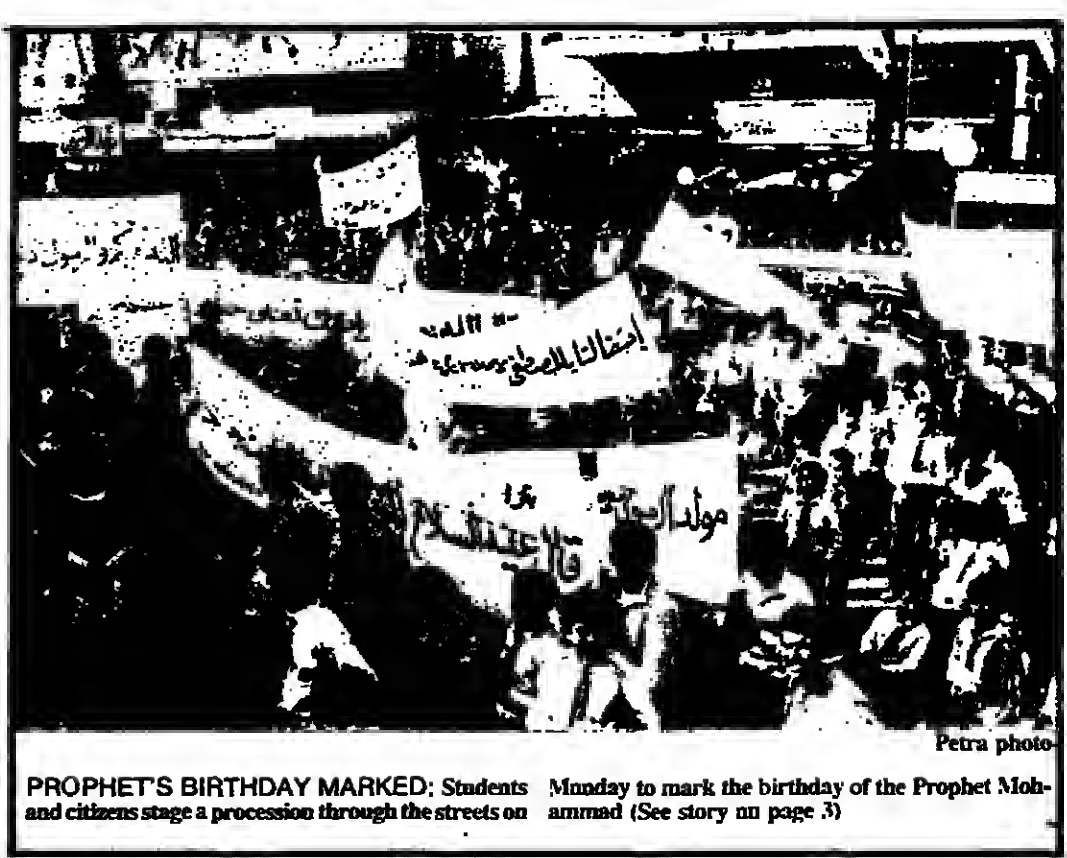
In Baghdad meanwhile, Iraq announced on Monday that its warplanes raided an unidentified ship off the Iranian coast, the third such announcement in as many days.

An Iraqi military spokesman said over the state radio that the attack on a "large maritime target" took place at 11:30 a.m. (0830 GMT).

The spokesman said all the raiding jet fighters returned safely to their base.

The term large maritime target usually refers to a tanker in Iraqi military communications.

Marine salvage executives in Bahrain and Dubai said however that they had picked up no distress signals from any vessel to confirm the Iraqi raid.



## 3 'Abu Nidal' men captured after killing Amman resident

AMMAN (J.T.) — Supporters of the extremist Palestinian leader "Abu Nidal" entered Jordan and killed a man to settle a financial dispute, the Interior Ministry said on Monday.

A statement issued by the ministry gave the name of the man killed in Al Rashid area of Amman on Sunday as Hussein Ali Ibrahim Al Bitar. The statement, carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said three suspects were captured and, under questioning, admitted to have carried out the murder.

Following is the text of the ministry statement: "At 1:30 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 24, 1985, a group affiliated to the terrorist Sabri Al Banna, known by the name of Abu Nidal, assassinated Hussein Ali Ibrahim Al Bitar in his home at Al Rashid district of Amman."

Abu Nidal broke away from the Fatah faction of the PLO and set up his own extremist group in 1974. The group is believed responsible for staging several attempts against the life of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Fatah has sentenced Abu Nidal to death.

Abu Nidal has been linked to the slayings of numerous Fatah representatives and claimed responsibility for the June 1982 attempt to kill Israel's ambassador to England, an event that gave Israel an excuse to launch its invasion of Lebanon immediately after.

Although there have been several reports that Abu Nidal had died, several reporters have claimed to have interviewed him in the past year.

The extremist group has also issued death threats against PLO leaders who favour a negotiated peace settlement to the Palestinian problem.

"The group included Iyad Wasef Abdul Rahim and his accomplices Ibrahim Saado and Sa'id Ibrahim Yousef."

"All the three, who entered Jordan on Nov. 14, 1985, from Kuwait with Jordanian passports have been arrested and investigations revealed that the main motive for the crime was to settle a financial dispute, between Abu Nidal and the victim."

"Investigations are continuing."

"Abu Nidal" leads an extremist group which is believed responsible for killing a number of Palestinian leaders including Issam Sartawi, a leading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) personality and ex-member of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

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## New barricades go up in Beirut in defiance of 'flag war' truce

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militiamen bristling with weapons manned newly-erected barricades in west Beirut on Monday in defiance of a fragile ceasefire imposed after ferocious battles killed 65 people and wounded up to 300 and Syria was reportedly planning to step up its military role in Beirut to quell renewed violence.

Fighters of the Shi'ite Amal militia and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) manned new barricades of earth in several areas despite a warning from their leaders that they would be shot unless they withdrew from the streets.

Local radios said a joint Amal-PSP strike force charged with enforcing the ceasefire had summarily executed one militiaman "for disorder." They did not elaborate.

Shopkeepers braved sporadic shooting to sweep up rubble, glass and spent cartridge cases littering the roads after five days of heavy fighting between Amal and PSP militiamen.

But traffic thinned out at midday as many residents returned home after stocking up with food to last them through any new outbreak of feuding.

"We are in hell. What do these gunmen think they are doing to the people?" said a cafe owner as he gazed angrily at the wreckage of his fashionable sidewalk establishment.

"They are just like animals fighting to the death over their territory," said a doctor. "If they lose ground they will die. So they fight like beasts."

The fighting, triggered by a dispute over Lebanon's green, red and white national flag, destroyed dozens of buildings and turned streets into wastelands of debris.

There was no official death toll, but local newspapers said 65 people were killed and up to 300 injured.

Militiamen used tanks, rocket launchers and heavy machine-guns in their "flag war" and some showed little sign of being willing to leave the streets.

"West Beirut will always have (Continued on page 5)

## W. German police seek Frankfurt bombing clues

FRANKFURT (Agencies) — West German police launched a nationwide hunt on Monday for clues to the car bomb attack on a busy U.S. military shopping complex in which 35 people, mostly Americans, were hurt.

A police spokesman told Reuters the car used in Sunday's blast had been bought, probably by a Moroccan, a day earlier at a second-hand market in nearby Gravenbruch.

It was there that the vehicle used in a car bomb attack at the nearby U.S. Rhein-Main air base in August was bought, he said.

No-one has claimed responsibility for Sunday's blast, but the spokesman said there were parallels with the August bomb, responsibility for which was claimed by the left-wing Red Army Faction urban guerrilla group. It killed two Americans and wounded 20.

"We will be conducting investigations across the country," the police official said, declining further comment.

The U.S. military spokesman, Major Chris Chalko, said only seven of the injured were still in hospital and none was in danger.

The complex was packed with thousands of American shoppers when the bomb went off.

A military laundryman and a car wash also were damaged in the blast but the powerful explosion, which was heard throughout much of northern Frankfurt, did not ignite gasoline at a service station about 30 metres away.

"There were not too many people in the store but the laundryman and the car wash were busy," said Major Cecil Green, another army spokesman. One car was trapped in the wash by the blast.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told U.S. Ambassador Richard Burt in Bonn that all efforts would be made to bring the perpetrators of the blast to justice and called for closer cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

The explosion went off just before shops closed at the complex. Thirty-two of the injured were American, with one West German, a Pole and a Filipino the other victims.

## Murphy meets Zia, Junejo

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for the Near East and South Asia, on Monday briefed President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo on last week's superpower summit.

Senior Pakistani diplomats said Mr. Murphy told the two Pakistani leaders that U.S. President Ronald Reagan brought up the issue of Afghanistan, where 115,000 Soviet troops have been involved in fighting a widespread insurgency for six years.

Pakistan says the massive Soviet military presence across its western border is a serious security problem for both Pakistan, the Gulf and South Asian region.

Mr. Murphy, Mr. Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, is expected to travel to Amman on Tuesday, according to Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources.

Mr. Murphy arrived in the Middle East on Friday and briefed Israeli and Egyptian leaders on the Geneva summit.



# Captain of hijacked Egyptair praises decision to storm it

**VALLETTA (Agencies)** — The captain of the hijacked airliner stormed by Egyptian commandos praised the decision to send them in despite the deaths of about 50 passengers in the attack at Malta's Luqa Airport Sunday night.

Hani Galil, 39, his head bandaged because of a bullet graze, told journalists Monday eight children were aboard the Egyptair Boeing 737 and all were killed in the attack and in a fire which broke out during the fighting.

Galil thanked Maltese authorities for refusing to grant the hijackers' demand to refuel the airliner and for what he said was a courageous decision to allow in the combat unit.

"We were dealing with desperate people," Galil told journalists. "We need to take no chances with that kind of people."

Galil said the four or five hijackers were dead or dying. They had been taken to hospital and he would go there to identify them — "But I don't think they will survive."

The captain said about 50 passengers were killed in the 10-minute commando attack under cover of dusk at the airport outside the Maltese capital.

He said the hijackers tossed three high-intensity grenades among more than 70 passengers still on the plane when they realised that the troops were opening the rear cargo hold and entering the aircraft.

"It was hell," Galil said. "The kind of grenade they were using is lethal inside the confined space of a 737."

Galil said he believed most passengers were killed by the grenades or smoke from the fire. He said there were four or five hijackers. Most were Palestinians but one was Syrian. All wore masks covering their faces except the nose and eyes.

The hijackers commandeered the plane 10 minutes after it took off from Athens on Saturday night on its way to Cairo.

There was an exchange of gunfire between an Egyptian security guard and one hijacker in which the hijacker was killed, Galil said. The shots made the plane lose pressurisation.

"Throughout the flight to Malta the chief hijacker kept a revolver at the captain's head."

Galil said the hijackers began killing passengers after the aircraft landed at Luqa. The first hostage to die was an Israeli woman "shot at point blank range and then thrown outside the plane."

"After six hours on the ground at Malta there was some movement of military vehicles around the plane," Galil said. The chief hijacker got very excited and when Maltese authorities did not withdraw the vehicles as demanded he shot a second hostage and threw her body out.

The hijacker leader then killed an American man. He went on until there were six victims, the captain said.

"I was prepared to do anything at that point to stop the killing, get them fuel and fly them wherever they wanted and then the killing stopped," Galil went on.

"They (the victims) were kneeling and praying for mercy and just sitting there waiting for execution. At that time I was sure he would not stop. He was making jokes immediately after killing."

Galil said he managed to take advantage of the hijacker leader's poor knowledge of English to send signals to the control tower about conditions aboard and where the hijackers were. "I was convinced there would be an attack at some stage," he said.

He said he told the control tower the hijackers had sealed the main cabin doors, indicating that soldiers would need to enter some other way.

Describing the assault, Galil said: "I was aware that troops were trying to force the cargo hatches and I tried to distract him (the hijacker leader's) attention."

"He threw his grenade then turned round and remembered me. He shot at me but I managed to avoid the direct hit, then I struck him with the (cockpit fire) axe."

"It did not kill him outright. He was down but still moving. Then I left the plane and I believe the soldiers finished him off."

Asked whether he could justify the attack, Galil replied: "If you have a decision to storm a plane

you cannot guarantee it will be clean."

"Maybe we could have had more luck but we were dealing with first-class killers, desperate people. They did not hesitate to explode the whole plane."

"The only hijackers who did not throw grenades were those already killed by the commandos."

Gilbert Briard, a 36-year-old Frenchman who was aboard the hijacked jetliner, said in an interview broadcast Monday that he hid under a seat during the assault by Egyptian commandos that ended the affair.

"The assault came at eight o'clock in a certain confusion," Briard told Europe 1 Radio in an interview from his hospital bed in Malta.

Briard was not injured, but was hospitalised for observation as was another French passenger, Gilda Blanc, also uninjured.

"There were explosions and shots everywhere," he said. "There was smoke throughout the plane. It was unbearable. I was hidden under the seats with an Egyptian."

"I saw people badly wounded, legs torn, completely torn off... The terrorists were shot to death, that's sure and that's good, and from that point everything happened quickly. The people that were up front had an easier time getting out because the grenades were thrown to the rear. The plane was damaged and fire started in the rear."

Asked about the conduct of the hijackers, Briard, a native of Orleans, said one of the men "was very cold, very determined."

In interviews with the Associated Press, 11 women passengers — seven Philippine dancers and four Egyptians — said their ordeal began about 15 minutes after the plane took off from Athens, when stewardesses were passing out newspapers and magazines.

They gave this account: One hijacker made his intent clear by simply withdrawing his gun from a plastic bag and leveling it at crew members in the front of the plane. Another, at the rear, jumped out and shouted, "don't move."

The Arabic-speaking hijackers armed with automatic pistols and hand-grenades, were greeted with shock and silence.

All the passengers raised their arms over their heads as ordered, as stewards and stewardesses checked them for weapons and took their passports.

It was apparently during this tense search that the first volley of shots was fired, some 10-20 minutes after the hijackers commandeered the jetliner over Greek airspace.

Elham Dirad, 29, of Cairo, said she saw an Egyptian security guard stand up and shoot at one of the hijackers toward the front of the plane. When the hijackers returned fire, striking him and possibly a neighbour, passengers ducked for cover.

"We all just put our heads down and prayed," said Julie Malde, 33, the leader of all-female dance troupe from the Philippines as she sat in her hotel room with six exhausted companions.

There were no screams and no tears, they said. "Everyone was so shocked nobody said a word," added 20-year-old Egyptian Loretana Chafik, who confirmed Dirad's account of the shooting.

"He was sitting in seat No. 4," recalled 23-year-old Eagle Fyana of Manila. "He looked very gentle, handsome... very well dressed. About 28 years old. Then I saw him stand up and take his gun from a plastic bag..."

She and other Filipinos said he and other hijackers at the rear then donned masks. A third hijacker, according to the Egyptians, was not wearing a mask.

When the shooting subsided — witnesses said some four or five shots were fired — crew members got on the public address system.

"All of us were in a bit of a panic, but quiet," said Malde. "They told us the hijackers didn't want to hurt anyone else."

The rest of their two-hour ordeal passed for the most part in an uneasy calm, punctuated by a few shots fired into the air by the hijackers to enforce the silence of the passengers.

One of those released was Maha Ismail, a 28-year-old architect from Cairo, who said she was returning from a two-week honeymoon in Athens with her husband, Mahmo A. Shamy.

Asked what she said to him as she was taken from the plane, she responded, tears welling in her eyes, "I told him to be quiet."

## Israel 'may have boosted' its nuclear arsenal

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Israel probably added one or two atomic bombs to its existing nuclear arsenal, according to a study released Monday.

The study, prepared by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said Israel "probably added one or two Nagasaki-size atomic bombs to a pre-existing nuclear arsenal of 20 to 25 aircraft-deliverable weapons."

Israel has never acknowledged possessing nuclear weapons, but has taken the position that it would never be the first nation to introduce atomic weapons into the Middle East.

The study also noted that there were unconfirmed reports last year that Israel may have a much larger atomic arsenal and possibly has deployed nuclear-tipped Jericho II missiles, which have a range of about 400 miles (640 kilometres).

Of other Mideast states, the report noted that "the image of a nuclear-armed Muammar Qaddafi, contemptuous of world opi-

nion and the value of innocent lives, has become a symbol of the dangers posed by unrestrained proliferation."

But it said "Libya has made little progress toward this goal, as an international embargo of nuclear transfers to Tripoli has appeared to gain strength over the past year."

Pakistan is on the threshold of having atomic weapons and there is evidence that India may respond by building its own nuclear arsenal, according to the study.

Actions taken by both countries mean the threat of nuclear proliferation in South Asia grew substantially during the past year, concluded the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The private, non-profit organisation pointed to the India-Pakistan situation as one of the most threatening to the effort to stem the spread of nuclear weapons around the world.

The study was written by Leonard Spector, author of the group's first non-proliferation study issued in 1984 and a former

U.S. Senate staffer who helped draft the 1978 U.S. law prohibiting American nuclear aid to countries which might use it to develop weapons.

Several nations are widely considered to have or be near possessing nuclear weapons, including Pakistan, Israel and South Africa.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947 when the two nations were created out of the partitioning of the former British colony.

After India exploded its device in 1974, Pakistan responded by starting an aggressive effort to develop a nuclear capability.

While Pakistan has since denied it is trying to develop weapons, it has taken a number of steps consistent with such a goal.

In the past year, the report noted, Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has announced that his nation has succeeded in enriching uranium at its Kahuta enrichment plant outside the capital, Islamabad.

While the enrichment level was

only 5 per cent rather than the 90 per cent needed for weapons, "the ability to produce it amounted to a declaration that Pakistan was, in principle, capable of producing weapons-range uranium," the study noted.

"Owing to the peculiarities of the enrichment process," the most difficult part is getting started, it said, and "upgrading this material to the high-enriched level (needed for bombs) requires far fewer steps."

The 5 per cent level is also significant because reactors which produce power are fuelled by 3 per cent enriched uranium, the report noted. Uranium enriched beyond the 3 per cent level has no use except in weapons.

In light of the Pakistani actions, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared that he was reconsidering his nation's policy of not building a nuclear arsenal, the study noted.

Neither India nor Pakistan has signed the 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

## Rabat decries terrorism in message to Reagan

**RABAT (R)** — King Hassan of Morocco Monday strongly denounced terrorism in a message to President Reagan on behalf of the Arab World and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The king also deplored the interception by U.S. warplanes of an Egyptian airliner carrying the hijackers of the Italian Achille Lauro cruise liner. The plane was forced to Italy where the hijackers were held.

In the message, published by the official Moroccan News Agency MAP, the monarch also complained of a "favourable reaction" by the United States to Israel's bombing of PLO offices in Tunisia in October.

King Hassan was chairman of an Arab summit meeting held in Casablanca in August and is therefore spokesman of the Arab World until the next summit.

He said the events cited, as well as the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, were "outside all legality and as such we condemn them equally and without reservations, just as we have condemned and will always condemn terrorism."

The monarch did not mention the hijack of an Egyptian airliner to Malta, where Egyptian commandos stormed it Sunday night. Reports had earlier said three hijackers were carrying Moroccan passports.

King Hassan said the Casablanca summit had "proclaimed its total repudiation of terrorism in all its forms" and that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had been "one of the most fervent and convinced defenders" of the Arab resolution condemning terrorism.

The king said this implied that the PLO, which had been rejected as an association of terrorists, was "on the contrary nothing more than a liberation movement."

It also implied PLO legitimacy "can no longer be questioned without purely and simply wiping out all present efforts deployed by

those who remain devoted to justice and peace."

On Washington's "favourable reaction" to the Israeli air raid on Tunis, the king said the PLO leader was his guest in Rabat 24 hours before the attack.

"Who can guarantee that, Rabat, or any other country giving Yasser Arafat hospitality, will not be the target of Israeli aggression as Tunis was?" he asked.

King Hassan addressed Mr. Reagan as "a great friend" and said Morocco was one of Washington's oldest friends. But he deplored the U.S. interception of the Achille Lauro hijackers and its "favourable reaction" to the bombing of the PLO offices in Tunis.

He said all Mr. Arafat's hosts wondered whether they were immune from attack "when they have no other means of defence except legality and legitimacy, and no refuge but the sanctuary of law."

"If the United States renounce the privilege and the heavy burden they assume of being first of all and fundamentally the rampart and protector of international legality, then world edifices will collapse," he concluded.

King Hassan starts a three-day official visit to France on Wednesday for talks with President Francois Mitterrand expected to focus on the Middle East, North Africa, the Western Sahara and relations with the European Community.

It will be King Hassan's first trip abroad for two years. He cancelled a visit to the United Nations last month and the trip to France was originally set for Nov. 12 but postponed.

No official reasons were given for the changes in his travel plans, but diplomats said King Hassan, current chairman of the Arab League summit, was kept busy by Arab affairs and also by developments concerning the Western Sahara.

## 140,000 Jews are living in occupied Arab land

**TEL AVIV (R)** — The number of Israelis living in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, captured in the 1967 Middle East war, may now be as high as 140,000, Israeli specialist Meron Benvenisti said Monday.

Benvenisti heads the West Bank Data Base Project, whose annual report was released this week.

The report said the Jewish West Bank population rose in 1985 by 21.5 per cent to 52,000. The territory's Palestinian population numbers about 800,000.

Benvenisti told Reuters that in addition up to 90,000 Israelis live in neighbourhoods built around Arab East Jerusalem, which has a Palestinian population of 130,000.

Unlike the rest of the West Bank, which is under direct military administration, East Jerusalem was annexed to Israel which says it will never revert to Arab control.

Benvenisti said his group's report showed the number of Israelis moving into West Bank settlements outside Jerusalem this year was less than half the 1984 figure.

This reflected the virtual halt in construction of new settlements under Labour Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Benvenisti said the main expansion over the past year was in townships within commuting distance of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, areas which a Labour government would wish to incorporate into Israel when redrawing borders.

"The mistake is to think the Arab World will accept such a proposal because it would mean amputating the West Bank of 18 per cent of its territory," Benvenisti said.

"It would also mean incorporating 340,000 Arabs living near those towns into the Israeli population. And that is even before mentioning Jerusalem," he added.

## U.S. embassy defends terrorist charge to Sudan

**KHARTOUM (AP)** — The United States has submitted a memorandum to the Sudanese government offering proof of U.S. charges that anti-American terrorists have infiltrated the capital, the U.S. embassy said.

"We provided evidence... about the presence of known terrorists in Sudan," said an embassy official who asked not to be identified.

He said the document essentially was a reiteration of previous American complaints that prompted the U.S. State Department to warn Americans last Wednesday to avoid visiting Khartoum and to order the withdrawal of 10 per cent of the official U.S. presence in Sudan.

The embassy spokesman said the 10 per cent would include some Khartoum-based officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

There are about 400 American diplomats and officials in the country.

Ambassador Hulm Alexander Horan, who met with Prime Minister Ali Ghozuli Dafaia Allah on Thursday to explain the State Department travel advisory, was reported Sunday to have left for the United States.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said a source at the embassy denied that Mr. Horan had been withdrawn but that he was in Washington for talks with the Ronald Reagan administration.

## Commandos were trained in U.S., W. Germany

**CAIRO (Agencies)** — Egyptian commandos who stormed the Egyptair Boeing 737 in Malta belong to an anti-terrorism squad trained in the United States and West Germany, Egyptian military sources said Monday.

They received intensive instruction in anti-hijack tactics to form an arm of a special commando unit in existence for the past decade.

The team, based in the Cairo area, has between 75 and 100 men commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, the sources said.

More than 50 people were killed aboard the Boeing as the hijackers tossed hand grenades among passengers and crew when they realised the plane was being attacked.

A Western military source here noted that the kind of assault launched by the Egyptian squad required not only precision but "a bit of luck because you never know what the reaction of the people on the plane is likely to be."

In 1976, Egyptian commandos stormed a hijacked Egyptian airliner in Luxor, upper (southern) Egypt and saved all the passengers.

A year later, a special forces unit flew to Larnaca in Cyprus when Palestinian commandos took over a Cypriot airliner after shooting an Egyptian writer, Youssef Sebal.

That operation also ended in tragedy. Amid confusion over whether Cypriot authorities had given them permission to land, 15 Egyptians were killed in a fire fight with Cypriot troops.

## Iran seizes Kuwaiti ship

**KUWAIT (R)** — Iranian gunboats, operating far away from their base, seized a Kuwaiti-registered cargo ship with a 43-man crew in the Gulf of Oman, the owners said Monday.

The United Arab Shipping Company (UASC) said its 23,800 deadweight tonne Ibn Al Beitar was intercepted Sunday.

"The master did advise he was being boarded, but after that we lost communications," said a UASC official.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 73111-19	<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Sacred Choir
17:00 Koran	06:45 Personal Story 06:55 Reflections
17:20 The Eleventh Hour	07:00 World News 07:20 Images of Britain
17:50 Just Our Luck	07:45 Book Choice 07:55 The World
18:45 Programme on Jordan Army	08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Rock
19:45 Tomorrow's programmes and varieties	09:00 World News 09:30 24
20:00 News in Arabic	09:45 Newsweek 10:00 Images of Britain
20:45 Arabic Series	09:45 Network U.S. 10:00
21:25 Tomorrow's Programmes and varieties	10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:35
21:45 Road to Jerusalem (Arabic)	The Violin 11:00 World News 11:09 British
23:00 News in Arabic	11:15 Newsweek 11:30 Images of Britain
23:10 Road to Jerusalem Contd.	Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	Ahead 11:45 What's New 12:00 News
18:00 autour du monde en 80 jours	Summary: Discovery 12:30 Johnson and
18:25 des chiffres de la semaine	Clippert 12:50 World News 12:59 News
18:50 News in French	about Britain 13:15 What's the Great
19:15 Coup de soleil	Composers 13:25 Scotland 13:30 Sports
19:30 News in Hebrew	International 14:00 Radio Newsworld
19:45 News in Arabic	14:15 The Tudors 14:45 Sports Round-up
20:00 News in Arabic	15:00 World News 15:30 24 Hours:
20:30 News in French	New Summary 15:30 America at the
21:10 The Secret of the Dragon	Proms 15:45 Recording of the Week
22:00 News in English	16:00 Outlook 16:45 The Sacred Choir
22:15 Feature Film: Duel in the Jungle	17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Only by
Jeannie Crain & Dana Andrew	Women 18:00 World News 18:09 Summary
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	18:15 Omnibus 18:45 The World
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM	Today 19:00 World News 19:30
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW	A Letter from Scotland 19:50 Scotland
774111-19	This Week 19:50 Sports Round-up
07:00 Light Music	20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Johnson and
07:30 News Desk	Clippert 20:45 The Evening World
08:00 Morning Show	21:00 World News 21:30 That's That
08:30 News Summary	22:00 World News 22:45 That's That
09:00 Morning Show Contd.	23:00 World News 23:30 Omnibus 23:30
09:30 Pop Session Contd.	New Summary: Personal Story 23:30
10:00 News Summary	Book Choice 23:35 International Soccer
10:30 Morning Show Contd.	Special 24:00 World News: The World
11:00 Pop Session Contd.	Today 00:25 A Letter from Scotland
11:30 News Summary	00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections
12:00 Pop Session Contd.	00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World
12:30 News Bulletin	News 01:00 World News 01:10 Keep it
13:00 Pop Session Contd.	in the Family 01:30 The Tudors
13:30 News Bulletin	
14:00 Pop Session Contd.	
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22:30 Pop Session Contd.	
23:00 News Bulletin	
23:30 Pop Session Contd.	
24:00 News Bulletin	

# WHAT'S GOING ON

## TODAY'S EVENTS

### EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition of oil paintings by Spanish artist J. Soler at Alia Art Gallery, Jabel Amman, 1st Circle (until Dec. 2)

\* A painting exhibition by the 19th Century Orientalists at the French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 28)

\* Contemporary Egyptian art at Jordan National Museum (until Dec. 10)

### VIDEO

\* Video Decouverte, at 4:00 p.m., at the French Cultural Centre

## CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
 American Centre Tel. 644371  
 British Council Tel. 63147-8  
 French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009  
 Goethe Institute Tel. 641993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203  
 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777  
 Hayat Arts Centre Tel. 645195  
 Hussein Youth City Tel. 647181/86  
 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793  
 Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 646251  
 Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111  
 University of Jordan Library Tel. 643555

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday) and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Amman. Jabel Lawehedeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

## SPORTS CITY, AMMAN. Opening hours: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every second Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lawehedeh, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Jabel, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678906.

Armenian Catholicos Church Ashrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.

Armenian Interdenominational Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiyya, 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rabbi's Congregation (Interdenominational, Intercommunal) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 653249.

## PRAYER TIMES

06:45	Fajr
06:13	Sunrise
11:23	Dhuhr
14:13	Asr
16:32	Maghreb
17:57	



## Housing Corporation to spend JD 576m over next 5 years

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation plans to spend JD 576 million between 1986 and 1990 to build a total of 61,575 housing units in Jordan, according to the corporation's new five year plan.

The plan envisages building more than 21,500 units for families of limited income and says the units will be built mainly in Amman, Irbid, Karak, Mafrqa, Balqa and Ma'an governorates.

In the Amman area the corporation says it will complete the first stage of the Abu Nuseir housing estate, including 3657 units in 1986 alone, at a cost of JD 45 million and will start work on a housing project near the Ja'ala International Airport which will include 3,000 units at an estimated cost of JD 36 million.

In the Zarqa region it plans to complete Al Batawi housing project of 5,000 units at the cost of JD 6 million and will set up 1,050 other units in the Zarqa Governorate at an estimated cost of JD 6.3 million.

In Irbid Governorate the corporation plans to build 11,000 units at an estimated cost of JD 24.6 million.

In Mafrqa Governorate the corporation will build 125 housing units at the cost of JD 750,000.

In Balqa Governorate plans have been laid for building 575 units in towns and 250 units in rural and agricultural areas at a total cost of JD 2.1 million.

In Karak Governorate 375 units will be built in urban regions and 125 units in rural regions at a cost of JD 5.25 million.

In Ma'an 250 units will be built in towns at the cost of JD 3 million and 175 units in rural regions at the cost of JD 1.05 million.

In addition, the plan says the Urban Development Department, which is affiliated to the Housing Corporation, will carry out a number of projects in different governorates. The plan says the private construction sector is expected to invest JD 306 million in housing over the coming five years.

## End to dusty weather brings possibility of rain to Kingdom

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Meteorological Department expected cold air to blow over the northern and central regions of Jordan by midnight Monday due to the presence of an atmospheric depression centred over Turkey. A spokesman for the department told the Jordan Times that by midnight Monday dusty weather will end and there will be a chance of rain in the two regions.

In the desert regions of the country, dusty weather will continue Monday night and Tuesday, according to the spokesman.

Earlier Monday, the Public Security Department announced that the southern regions of the country were being exposed to high winds bearing dust, and that the bad weather was causing poor visibility on the roads in the southern parts of the Kingdom, especially at Jatraneh and Grandal in the Aqaba Governorate.

The department urged motorists to take extra precaution while driving and to avoid high speeds as much as possible.

## Plan calls for expansion of Jordan's health care facilities

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-year plan for the Ministry of Health envisages the construction of 38 health centres around the country at the cost of nearly JD 9.5 million.

The plan, to be implemented between 1986 and 1990, said that 13 of these would be integrated centres, offering comprehensive services. Nine other existing centres will be developed and enlarged to offer better services to the public. Hospitals such as Al Bashir in Amman and the government hospitals of Tafleh will be enlarged and developed at a cost of JD 1 million, the plan said.

Under the plan the ministry will continue its other programmes for immunizing children and improving health services for children and women in various centres and controlling health conditions at schools.

Another report by the health ministry revealed that the existing number of government hospitals in Jordan was 15 by the end of 1984.

## Non-aligned movement voices support of Palestinian struggle

AMMAN (Petra) — A conference on youth from non-aligned nations has issued a declaration voicing solidarity with the Palestinian people and support for their struggle against Zionist oppression, according to a member of a Jordanian delegation that attended the conference in New Delhi.

Member of parliament Dr. Fawzi Tu'aimah said upon arrival to Amman that the conference expressed the delegates' deep concern over Israel's expansionist policies which they described as constituting a grave danger to world peace and security. He said the conference reiterated adherence to the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement that seeks to establish world peace and security, and appealed to the United Nations and other world organisations to work towards bolstering cooperation and understanding among nations in a bid to confront common issues and problems plaguing humanity.

The conference, he added, called on the superpowers to halt their nuclear arms race and intensify their efforts to solve world problems. Dr. Tu'aimah, a member of the Lower House of Parliament, was accompanied on his trip by another House member, Dr. Musa Abo Ghosh.

## Malta death toll put at 60

(Continued from page 1)

The commandos in the rescue bid had been intensively trained in the United States and West Germany to combat terrorism (See page 2).

The Maltese government expressed "deep sorrow and great disappointment at the way things have turned out," but spokesman Mifsud said Malta had received no adverse comments from other governments.

He said a Valletta magistrate had opened a judicial enquiry into the hijacking insofar as it affected Malta.

The Jafari News Agency reported on Monday that the Egyptian opposition parties were demanding the resignation of Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abd Ghazaleh for what they described as the failure of the Malta storming to rescue all passengers aboard the plane.

Survivor Patrick Scott Baker of Washington state told Reuters he was the first American to be identified by the hijackers and third in line to be shot before the commandos rushed the aircraft.

"But the bullet just creased my head, I played dead and they threw me out. Then I rolled under the fuselage," he said.

Survivor Lyons said the hijackers grouped together a handful of Western passengers at the front of the plane and started shooting them one by one.

Reporters and photographers were allowed to go near the wreckage of the plane on Monday.

Charred remains of luggage and

puddles of water were beneath the airliner with its red and gold stripes. Some passenger windows and those in the cockpit were broken out. Burn marks were etched on the emergency exits over the wings and the rear cargo door where the commandos entered.

Egyptian newspapers said the Boeing 737 was the same one hijacked in August 1976 by gunmen believed to be Libyan agents while on a domestic flight from Cairo to Luxor. The plane was stormed by Egyptian commandos who rescued the passengers.

It was the same plane that was hijacked by U.S. warplanes in last October when it was carrying four Palestinian hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, according to Egyptian authorities.

In Washington, the State Department said an American woman was shot dead by the hijackers and two Americans aboard were wounded.

All three were shot and pushed out of the plane before Egyptian commandos stormed it.

One of 11 passengers who were released unharmed several hours before the storming was Eagle Fyana of Manila, Philippines, who, as she sat in her room in a hotel near the airport, recalled how the hijacking began.

"He was sitting in seat no. 4," she said of one of the hijackers. "He looked very gentle, handsome... very well dressed. About 28 years old. Then I saw him stand up and take his gun from a plastic bag."



Scouts lead a procession on the occasion of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday anniversary (Petra photo)

## RSFA plans symposium on plastic art

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Royal Society for Fine Arts (RSFA) is planning to convene a non-official pan-Arab symposium on plastic art to discuss impediments to the progress of this pioneering profession at the grass-root level, according to Princess Wijdan Ali, RSFA president.

Speaking at a press conference held Sunday to highlight an exhibition representing contemporary Egyptian art, Princess Wijdan noted that special invitations would be sent to Arab artists in their capacities solely as part of the artistic movement in the Arab Nation in a bid to touch on the needs of the movement in general.

Plastic art, an esteemed branch of culture, is still tied up with social barriers and it should be tackled at a pan-Arab level to arrive

proper means to initiate a unified Arab art. Princess Wijdan told the assembly at the Royal National Gallery.

On display at the exhibition opened at the RNG Thursday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor are 44 masterpieces by 43 eminent artists who are considered the leaders of Egypt's contemporary plastic art movement, which dates back to the turn of the century.

A masterpiece by Mahmoud Mukhtar, who is a leading Egyptian artist following the Ottoman hegemony over the country, "Cafe a Assuan," painted in 1933 by Ragheb Ayyad; a portrait of Tawfiq Al Hakeem by Ahmad Sabri; "Dances Dees Negres" in 1940 by Mahmoud Sa'ad; and "La Bource a Paris," dating back to 1949 by Marguerite Nakhla are part of the absorbing and fascinating exhibit.

The exhibition to be the forerunner of similar activities in the

near future to be enacted by both countries on a wider scale.

Speaking at the press conference, Egypt's Ministry of Culture Under-Secretary Mustafa Abdul Mu'ti noted the significance of such exhibitions with the aim of introducing Arab artistic works on the regional level. All countries should adopt Jordan's pioneering step to open similar exhibitions with regard to highlight what he described as "behind the scenes" Arab innovation.

Innovation, especially in the field of plastic arts, should act as a means to bridge the intra-Arab gap inflicted by ideological schisms, Dr. Abdul Mu'ti said, noting that the unification of Arab cultures can play a great role in unifying political decision-making.

According to Dr. Abdul Mu'ti, a similar Jordanian exhibition is scheduled for Cairo.

## USAID team seeks to curb spread of desert, to utilise Jordan's drylands

By Monika Warick  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — All efforts to curb desertification must focus on the development of arid and dry areas, and the human being has to be the target for all planning processes and assistance programmes, His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan emphasised in his opening address to a seminar on desertification recently held in Khartoum.

This view is shared by Martin M. Fogel, professor of hydrology at the University of Arizona, who is leading a project preparation team of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) currently visiting Jordan. They are here at the invitation of the government to investigate the agricultural potential of desert lands in Jordan.

Due to climatic constraints, the main possibility for agriculture in the desert areas is red meat production, and some fodder cultivation, such as barley. By developing livestock production, the planned project should reduce

Jordan's high rate of red meat imports and help to ease seasonal shortages in meat supply, Dr. Fogel said.

Professor Steven H. Sharrow,

the rangeland expert on the team, explained that the term desert lands refers to areas in Jordan receiving less than 200 mm of annual rainfall. However, these range from the relatively productive areas bordering the highlands in the west to the very dry ones in the east, and development strategies for the desert lands will have to take this fact into account, he added.

The areas traditionally used for livestock production in Jordan are becoming smaller, as crop production is being extended due to advanced cultivation techniques, leaving only the most unproductive areas for grazing. At the same time, the number of animals is rising, and both developments contribute to frequent overgrazing. Another problem is the use of desert lands beyond their natural potential, particularly by plowing shallow soils in the hope of some fodder cultivation. Both overgrazing and plowing greatly increase the risk of heavy erosion, Mr. Sharrow warned, and should be discontinued.

Although this is only the project preparation stage — to be followed by further studies early next year before a project design team comes to Jordan — the three members of the team have already

made suggestions for measures to be taken on a pilot and demonstration basis for the project. It will certainly focus on range improvement, mainly through the introduction of perennial plants and the reinforcement of rangelands, and the planting of fodder crops in suitable areas is also desirable, Dr. Fogel said he would not preclude irrigation if water resources allowed for it. In order to increase the usefulness of the available rainfall, water management measures such as water harvesting and water spreading techniques will be employed on an experimental basis.

However, these mainly technical measures should be seen only as a part of a comprehensive development scheme for the desert lands, emphasised Don Gohmet of the United States Department of Agriculture. Without the farmers' cooperation and most important, understanding of and willingness to adopt improved methods and to accept restrictions of their grazing rights, it will be very difficult to halt the desertification process.

Dr. Fogel stressed that the project should aim at the involvement of individual farmers, farmers' cooperatives and private enterprises.

## Ceremonies and speeches mark Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan celebrated the Prophet Muhammad's birthday anniversary on Monday with religious ceremonies in mosques throughout the country.

The national committee, entrusted with organising ceremonies and celebrations, organised a march in Amman's main streets. Taking part were scouts, school children from government schools in the Amman governorate and public security musical bands. Several officials from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs also took part in the procession, which ended at Al Hussein Mosque with the singing of religious songs by children.

At the mosque a large ceremony was held which was attended by a number of key officials from the Ministry of Awqaf. The congregation was addressed by the armed forces mufti and other speakers outlining the life and struggle of the Prophet Muhammad to spread the faith of Islam.

All government departments and public institutions were closed Monday.

On the eve of the feast His Maj-

esty King Hussein made a nation-wide address in which he stressed the need for maintaining a united family in Jordan and a community that bases its principles on the tenets of Islam and religion. He criticised those who, he said, chose to sow seeds of dissension among Islamic nations, and those who exploited religion for achieving their own goals, thereby bringing about continuing bloodshed in the name of religion and Islam and causing the death of thousands of Muslims in futile wars.

The monarch also said Jordan will never forsake the cause of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories and would do all that it can to bolster their steadfastness and help them regain their rights. King Hussein paid tribute to the people of the occupied territories who are struggling to safeguard the holy places.

Sheikh Nooh Salman, the armed forces mufti, said in a statement on this occasion that the Prophet Muhammad led an exemplary life, and led the struggle for spreading the Islamic faith. He also referred to the military side of the Prophet's character and said through faith in God and rallying supporters the Prophet was able in 10 years time to spread Islamic faith throughout the Arabian Peninsula.

Interviewed by the Jordan News Agency Petra, Dr. Kayed Jaroush, from the Ministry of Education, spoke about the state of corruption that ruled the Arab society before Islam and about the Prophet's endeavours to make the Arabs believe in God and end their tribal fighting. The Prophet set an example for Muslims through his life and his behaviour and dealings with all people, Dr. Jaroush added.

Sheikh Ibrahim Al Jaisi from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs also spoke on the anniversary, urging all Muslims to do good to all members of the community and to follow in the Prophet's footsteps.

## Jordan and Romania to sign new long-term bilateral pact

By Elia Nasrallah  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan and Romania plan to sign a long-term agreement on Thursday covering bilateral cooperation in trade and economic fields.

The signing follows several rounds of talks held by the two sides in Amman over the past three days during which they explored ways of developing their cooperation and launching joint ventures. The talks were conducted by a visiting Romanian team led by Minister of Planning Ion Constantinescu and several Jordanian ministers and their aides.

At a meeting on Monday with Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour the two sides reviewed past cooperation and voiced a desire to continue to expand it for mutual benefit.

Dr. Nsour spoke about the Jordanian free market and said that the private sector forms the backbone of the economy in Jordan. He also said the government will spend \$3 billion during the coming national development plan (1986-1990), and so it welcomes

participation and contribution by Romanian firms and hopes to benefit from Romanian experience.

Jordan would like also to diversify the types of goods exchanged with Romania and can provide potatoes, vegetables and fruits in addition to phosphates, Dr. Nsour pointed out.

Referring to cultural cooperation Dr. Nsour said at present some 2,500 Jordanian students are currently studying at Romanian universities and Jordan would like Romania to offer Jordanian students more scholarships and more seats at these universities.

For his part the Romanian minister expressed satisfaction at the existing level of cooperation between Romania and Jordan and said that Romania will fulfil the terms of an agreement for purchasing Jordanian phosphates. Romania will also finalise work on the third extension project at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company in Zarqa and offered to help Jordanian technicians and specialists in prospecting for oil in the country, Mr. Constantinescu

said.

He said that Romania will be willing to cooperate with Jordan and help carry out projects in animal husbandry, electricity and road construction.

The Romanian minister and his delegation met here Sunday with Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Mousher and discussed increasing the volume of exchanged goods between Romania and Jordan.

At a meeting with Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan the discussion dealt with bilateral cooperation in implementing agricultural projects like bee-keeping and animal husbandry.

The Romanian delegation is due to hold meetings Tuesday with Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh to discuss cooperation in road-building; and with Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khattib to discuss cooperation in electricity and technical fields.

The delegation on Sunday discussed Jordanian-Romanian cooperation in road construction with under secretary of the Ministry of Transport.

## New project targets Jordan's labour market

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is taking steps to ease shortages of skilled and semi-skilled industrial and health workers and to improve training programmes for managers in the public and private sectors. The World Bank will help finance the \$18.3 million project with a loan of \$10.2 million.

The project is expected to benefit about 2,000 trainees a year, mostly from urban and rural low-income groups, by enhancing their opportunities for employment.

The government is undertaking the project to meet efficiently the future requirements of the labour market. Selective shortages and surpluses of certain skills are being caused by high population growth, an expanding labour force, reduced prospects of migration by workers, and job and training preferences which do not fully correspond to the requirements of the labour market.

The project includes constructing and equipping four trade training centres and extending two such centres, an occupational safety health institute, and an integrated training institute for nurses and paramedics. Equipment will also be provided for the Jordan Institute of Public Administration.

The government will provide \$8.1 million towards the cost of the project.

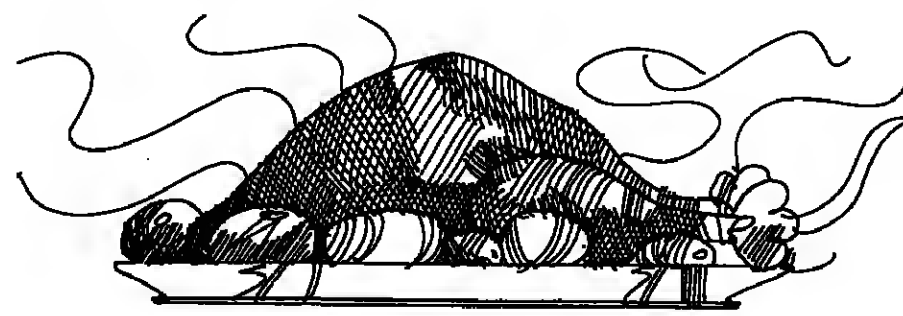
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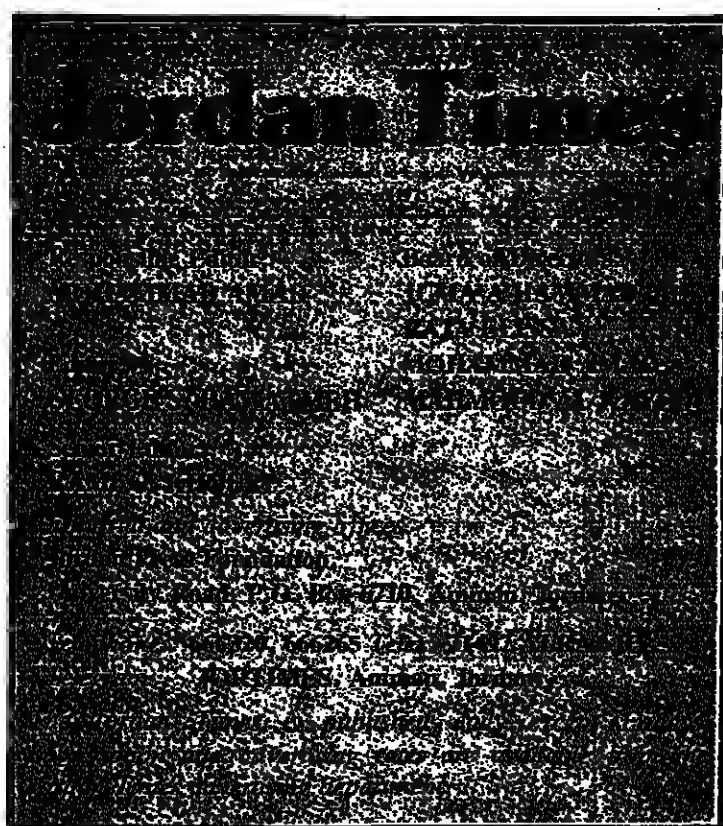
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## Shield for the nation

A COMMUNIQUE issued in Amman and Sanaa at the end of His Majesty King Hussein's visit to North Yemen renewed the two countries' backing for Iraq in its war with Iran. The renewed support was timely, and coincided with Iran's stepped-up efforts to maintain its aggression against the Iraqi people and consequently the Arab World as a whole.

The communique, which also called for an end to differences among Arabs, and the re-establishment of solidarity among Arab states, came close on the heels of a tour of three countries by Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

Velayati has just completed a tour that took him to Syria, Libya and Algeria where he hoped to thwart efforts by an Arab League mediation committee that has met with some successes in ending Arab differences.

As a result of the mediation, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who has been to Rabat to see the committee, announced last week that Libya and Iraq would now pursue a dialogue aimed at settling all differences between them. This coincided with a rapprochement between Jordan and Syria following talks in Saudi Arabia and Damascus that ushered in a new era in bilateral relations, boding well for the future of Arab solidarity.

If such serious mediation continues, Iraq and Syria too might be heading towards reconciliation.

Syria and Libya are the only two Arab states that had earlier chosen to back Iran in the war against Iraq, and the Iranians would of course strive not to lose those friends at a time when they are reportedly massing troops along the Iraqi borders for another offensive.

No doubt Velayati has tried his hand at dissuading Damascus and Tripoli from their new course of rapprochement with other Arab countries, but it is hoped such attempts will be rebuffed in view of our countries' new commitments towards reconciliation.

It is high time for all Arab states to join forces in order to prevent any external power from tampering with our internal affairs and common aspirations.

## ARAB PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: On the Prophet's birthday

IN MEMORY of the Prophet Mohammad and his birthday anniversary, King Hussein addressed the nation at a celebration in Amman Sunday. The King linked the birth and the struggle of the Prophet with the Great Arab Revolt as both came to save the Arab nation and unite them and bring them freedom and enlightenment. The King expressed his hopes that the present divisions among Arab states will soon end and that united action will be taken towards freedom and unity. He said that the anniversary of the Prophet is a reminder that Islam came to the world for the purpose of ending injustice and establishing freedom and unity among all individuals. In his address the King also paid tribute to the people of the occupied territories whom he said are subjected to injustice and oppression and who are continuing the struggle and steadfastness in the face of the Zionist enemy. He said that the Arabs are proud of the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied lands and that Jordan will do everything possible to bring about their freedom.

### Al Dustour: Reminder of Jerusalem

KING HUSSEIN addressed the nation at a celebration in Amman on Sunday referring to the steadfastness of the Arab people in the holy land and in Jerusalem. He said that the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad serves as a reminder for all Arabs and Muslims to work for liberating the holy shrines and the holy land and the steadfast people there. The King referred to the Arab and Muslim character of the holy city of Jerusalem and the seat of all prophets and freedom fighters who fell in their defence of their holy places and in fighting the enemies of Islam and the Arab nation. The firm steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli occupation, the King said, encourages the whole Arab nation to work relentlessly and to prepare for liberating the holy lands from Zionist occupation. The birthday anniversary of Prophet Mohammad comes at a time when the Arab and Muslim nations are divided and in dire need of unity so that they can confront the challenges and defend their homeland. This anniversary ought to remind the Arabs and Muslims of their duties and their responsibilities towards themselves and towards their brethren in the occupied territories and the usurped holy places in Palestine.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A continuing revolt

THE ARAB and Muslim nations today live a holy occasion, a remembrance of the Prophet Mohammad and his struggle to unite his nation and bring it enlightenment. This anniversary is a moment for contemplation and prayer and for the nation to study its present condition and try to improve its status. The birth of Mohammad was a light for the whole world and was a starting point for unity, dignity and freedom. With the advent of Islam justice and right were established in this nation. With the help of the tribe of Quraysh, that carried the standards and the mission through its descendants over the ages until this mission reached the Hashemite family and King Hussein. The King has helped to maintain a united Jordanian family and a society where justice and tranquility prevail. The birthday anniversary is a remembrance also of the Great Arab Revolt which came to enhance the principles of Islam and sought to bring about freedom and unity of the Arabs everywhere.

## GUEST COLUMN

# Israeli Labour and Likud are two faces of the same coin

By Awwad Abu Zeineh

SINCE the formation of the present Israeli coalition government, it has been clear that the Labour Party, whose leader heads the government, would not be able to make any meaningful moves towards a peaceful settlement with the Arabs. There has been some optimism on the part of certain world circles that a Labour government in Israel would eventually lead to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, but peace seekers in the Middle East seem to forget the following facts:

— The original strategy of the Labour Party has never been different in form or con-

tent from that of the Likud, its partner in the present coalition. In fact parties in Israel are in agreement that Israel's borders should extend as far as the Israeli armed forces can reach, of course at the expense of Arab territory.

— At present, the Zionist state is witnessing an internal struggle among its various factions and political parties which have caused some to adopt very extremist positions and drove others to kill Arabs, destroy their homes, evict them from their property and seize their lands for building settlements to house more Jews arriving in the country. Of course,

the government of Shimon Peres has no alternative but to support such activity; and it would not be possible for the Labour Party under the present circumstances to offer proposals leading to a comprehensive peace that would entail a withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands.

— The current disputes and divisions in the Arab World offer a golden opportunity for the Israelis to continue to expand in and to consolidate their hold over the Arab land. Indeed there is nothing at present that can force the Israelis to opt

for peaceful solutions with the Arabs.

Furthermore, the Israelis and their Zionist supporters in the United States have ensured that Israel will continue to receive unlimited support from Washington for its plans and programmes. Therefore, there will be no pressure whatsoever on Israel from the United States and its allies in Europe to make peace with the Arabs. In fact, the Zionist state has of late secured additional gains when its friends abroad helped it to open new markets for its products in Africa, Asia and America. All these factors tend to encourage Israel to harden

its stand vis-a-vis their Arab neighbours and toward current peace initiatives.

A hardening in Israel's position is reflected in the statements of a number of Labour Party leaders on different occasions displaying very extremist stands, and placing Labour on equal footing with the Likud in terms of dealing with the Arab neighbours of Israel.

Recent rallies held in Israel to call more support for the creation of more settlements in the occupied Arab territories have no doubt helped to har-

den Labour's position. Under Labour and the Likud in the past and under a coalition of both at the present, the Israelis have until now seized 53 per cent of the total area of the West Bank.

What the Israelis and their leaders are offering at present should by no means be regarded as genuine peace bids. Their occasional statements about Israel's desire to reach peace with the Arabs are no more than tactics to polish Israel's image abroad, whereas Israel's actions inside the occupied Arab territory portray a totally different picture.



## January arms talks should clear U.S.-Soviet relations

By Barry Schweid  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Whether President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev succeeded in launching a fresh start on U.S.-Soviet relations should become clear at the nuclear negotiating table in January and in the diplomatic sessions the United States and the Soviet Union will hold before the next summit in June.

When the arms negotiations resume in Geneva the U.S. side may find out which Gorbachev is in charge of Soviet nuclear policy: The Soviet leader who denounced "Star Wars" in public, or the one who never referred to the U.S. anti-missile programme by that title or challenged its research phase in private.

The future of the nuclear arms competition could turn on the position the Soviet negotiators take when the fourth round of talks on offensive weapons and space-based defence opens Jan. 16 in the Swiss city.

Since Reagan has refused to reconsider the 26-billion-dollar search for a shield against Soviet nuclear missiles, hopes for an agreement to reduce offensive weapons apparently depends on the Soviets giving in.

The joint statement Reagan and Gorbachev issued to wind up their 15 hours of summit talks — six of them in extraordinary head-to-head sessions — hints that the Soviets may be in a compromising mood.

It calls for "early progress" in the reduction of long-range nuclear weapons and an interim agreement on medium-range U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe.

Gorbachev arrived in Geneva warning against extending the arms race to "new spheres." He left, saying in a post-summit news conference, beamed to the Soviet Union, that if the Americans put weapons in space "all restraint will be blown to the winds."

But, in private, he made no mention of the research phase of the programme. The joint statement reiterated the language used when the two sides agreed last January to resume arms talks — that they would seek to "prevent an arms race in space" as well as to reduce offensive weapons.

U.S. officials are eagerly awaiting the next round to see if the Soviets still insist that weapons reductions depend on "Star Wars" being put on the bargaining table — which Reagan has ruled out.

They are also waiting to see if the Soviets will abandon the attempt they made in the last round of Geneva negotiations to classify all U.S. weapons capable of reaching Soviet territory as strategic. The statement says a 50 per cent reduction in nuclear weapons should be "appropriately applied."

Both Reagan and Gorbachev have proposed 50 per cent cutbacks, but under the Soviet definition the cutback would apply to all U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching Soviet territory.

The phrasing represents a U.S. attempt to return to the definition of strategic weapons used in the 1970s — those having a range of at least 3,500 miles.

The fact that Gorbachev approved the quest for an "interim" agreement on missiles deployed by the two sides in Europe could mean he is prepared to decouple the issue from "Star Wars."

Soviet negotiators hinted last month in Geneva that a separate accord could be worked out. But in the marathon drafting session at the Geneva U.S. mission, the Soviet experts refused to accept the word "separate" in referring to a possible agreement on European missiles.

There will be other opportunities to look for changes in Soviet policy on arms, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and other issues — and on human rights — before Gorbachev comes here in June to see Reagan again.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will be meeting on a "more regular basis. And other U.S. and Soviet specialists on problems in various areas of the world will also meet more frequently."

U.S. attention will be focused on whether the Soviets show an inclination to remove the more than 100,000 troops they have had in Afghanistan for nearly six years, prod Cuba to reduce its support for the Marxist government in Nicaragua and join the United States in promoting peace talks in the Middle East.

## A Soviet view of Jordan

By V. Konstantinov  
Izvestia

The following article was abridged by Novosti from an original that appeared in the Soviet daily Izvestia on Nov. 14 on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday.

MOSCOW — Jordan plays no small role in the Middle East affairs. Tel Aviv and its overseas patrons are trying to impose on that state, just as on other Arab countries, a separate deal that follows from the Camp David strategy. The prospects for the Middle East will depend to a degree on how firmly Jordan follows the line of opposing Israeli plans and how closely it cooperates in this with other Arab countries.

Jordan is playing an increasingly energetic role in the international arena. It is an active member of the non-alignment movement and makes an appreciable contribution to the U.N.'s activity. Amman is alarmed by the

growing tension in the world and has supported the Soviet initiatives on curbing the arms race, preventing nuclear war, using outer space for peaceful purposes alone and improving the situation in the world in general.

Since 1963 when the USSR and Jordan established diplomatic relations, our bilateral contacts have been developing. King Hussein of Jordan visited the Soviet Union on many occasions; delegations regularly paid reciprocal visits. The Soviet Union and Jordan have concluded and are implementing a number of important agreements, including agreements on scientific, cultural, technological and economic cooperation, on trade,

tourism and air transportation. A great number of Jordanian citizens received their education, or are now studying, in the Soviet Union. Friendship societies are active in both countries. Friendship Weeks, held by turns in the Soviet Union and Jordan, have become traditional. These days, the Jordan — USSR Friendship Week with a large-scale cultural programme is being held in Amman and other Jordanian cities. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Royal Scientific Society of Jordan are maintaining useful contacts. Sport contacts between the two countries are also developing.

On this happy occasion, the Soviet people wish the Jordanian people prosperity and success in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for the restoration of just peace and stability in the region.

## Egyptian assault brings one of bloodiest ends to hijack

By John Baggaley  
Reuters

LONDON — Up to 50 dead passengers, crew and hijackers in a devastated, hijacked Egyptian jet, freed all 86 hostages and killed three of the four hijackers. Two members of Britain's SAS advised the unit.

A year earlier, July 1976, Israel mounted a hijack rescue flying a commando unit secretly to Entebbe Airport, Uganda, to rescue 104 hostages.

Four civilians and the strike force commander Yonathan Netanyahu were killed in rescuing the Air France hostages who had been held eight days. The hijackers also died.

Elite troops have ringed other seized jets but been held as a last, unused, resort. Fear of passenger deaths in cross-fire or as targets of hijackers' final anger acts as a tight curb.

The curb appears to slacken where hijackers take violent action against passengers, such as the reported throwing of a body and seven wounded and bound passengers from the airliner at Luqa Airport.

Other attempts at using force have also had costly endings. In 1978, one year after the successful crushing of the Mogadishu hijack, 75 Egyptian commandos attempted to storm a hijacked Cyprus Airways aircraft after Cypriots had negotiated the gunman's surrender.

In a battle between Greek Cypriot national guard and the com-

ital of Mogadishu after hijackers of a Lufthansa plane killed the pilot and dumped his body on the tarmac.

The GSG9 commandos stormed the jet, seized five days earlier, freed all 86 hostages and killed three of the four hijackers.

Maltese Civil Aviation officials said it was believed to be the highest number of casualties in a plane hijacking to date.

Sunday night's storming ended the latest of hundreds of hijackings over the past 15 years, many of which have been accompanied by chilling threats to kill passengers and crew.

To combat this, many countries have set up special commando units, on the lines of Britain's Special Air Services (SAS) and West Germany's GSG9 unit, trained to end hijacks fast. Others, like the United States and Iran, have armed sky-marshals aboard.

Equipment for them, such as stun or flash grenades — to concuss or blind hijackers for vital seconds — has been developed. But talk rather than gunfire has generally allowed hostages, often in batches against new deadlines, to leave the planes, with hijackers surrendering or getting asylum.

Sunday night's violent end to the Egyptian Boeing 737 hijack less than 24 hours after it was taken over between Athens and Cairo has its precedents, however, if not so many casualties.

In October 1977 an elite anti-guerrilla squad from West Germany was flown to the Somali cap-

mandos 15 Egyptian soldiers were killed.

One of the most spectacular rescue attempts to go wrong occurred in April 1980 when the U.S. elite Delta Force unit failed to rescue hostages held in Iran. Several soldiers were killed when a helicopter collided with a transport plane.

Iranian security men last year successfully raided a seized Kuwaiti airliner at Tehran airport to free nine hostages.

Four months earlier, in South America, a 12-man Venezuelan commando team rescued passengers from a plane held nearly two days.

Armed assault on the ground is not always possible. The Trans World Airlines hijacking to Beirut in June ended in negotiation despite an American being killed in a 17-day drama.

But Washington showed a dramatic use of force after the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro in October when it sent up warplanes to force down an Egyptian airliner carrying the vessel's hijackers.

Some hijacks have given no chance for either talk or armed assault. More than 170 passengers and crew have died in two incidents that have not been fully explained.

In September 1974, a lone hijacker aboard an Air Vietnam airliner was believed to have detonated two hand grenades on approach to landing at Phan Rang air base. Seventy-one people were killed.

## A year later, Ethiopian Jews face hardships in Israel

By Daniel Grebler  
Reuters

TEL AVIV — A year after the top-secret "Operation Moses" airlift brought them to Israel from the famine-stricken horn of Africa, the black Jews of Ethiopia still face hardships in the promised land.

Israelis who work with them tell of attempting to bridge cultural gaps that developed during the more than 1,000 years the Ethiopian Jews, known as Falashas — "strangers," in their native Amharic — were cut off from world Jewry.

At the same time, Falashas have been quick to pick up modern practices such as demonstrations and strikes in their struggle against the chief rabbinates' demands they undergo ritual immersion to ensure their Jewishness.

Two months after "Operation Moses" began in late November 1984, Israel acknowledged that it had been bringing Falashas here in a secret operation speeded up because of the famine. Falashas had first reached Israel by boat in 1973 and a few thousand others followed over the years by diverse routes.

Officials say about 15,000 of the estimated 23,000-25,000 Fal-

ashas are now in Israel. Some 8,000 arrived in the "Operation Moses" airlift through Sudan before publicity forced a halt.

News that Sudan, a member of the Arab League, was used as a transit point, played a major role in fuelling public anger that led to the overthrow last April of President Jaafar Numeiri.

His vice-president, Omar Al Tayeh, and four former officers of his disbanded state security service are on trial for treason in Khartoum. All pleaded not guilty but the four ex-officers have become state witnesses in return for eventual pardons.

In Israel, there was a sense of national pride as Falashas, many with sand still on their feet and wearing white robes, got off the planes that brought them here. Living in fear of drought, some still clutched plastic jerrycans of water.

But within weeks, the proud community, which traces its roots back to the biblical tribe of Dan, encountered prejudice and cruel remarks about their backwardness.

Stung by newspaper accounts of mothers bathing their children in the unfamiliar modern toilets at immigrant hostels, many of the Falashas became reclusive.

"The Falashas are easy targets because they are black and supposedly primitive," said one Israeli anthropologist.

Like most newcomers, Falashas were sent to government-funded "absorption centres" for language instruction and introduction to Israeli society. Immigration officials still keep them under a protective wrap and journalists are not welcome.

A major problem is finding work for older Falashas who make up less than half the entire group, says Tamar Eshel, head of the Public Council for Ethiopian Jewry.

Most families are headed by women accustomed to working outside their homes, which in Ethiopia were small farms. They make handicrafts, but the work takes too much time to be profitable. Some have been placed in textile mills.

Lea Abrahami, who arrived 12 years ago with a group of Falashas who reached the southern port of Eilat in a small chartered boat, worked in a factory for five years before training as a nurse.

"I think of my family (still in Ethiopia) all the time," she says. "I am not at ease."

Psychologist Ariel Arieli says many Falashas resemble survivors

of the Nazi holocaust. They suffer from insomnia, depression, loss of appetite and nervousness.

"They underwent a tremendous trauma on their way here," he says. "They lost family members and could not bury their dead according to their Jewish tradition. They feel guilty about that and fear for their relatives left behind."

A few Falashas — some reports say as many as a dozen — have committed suicide in the past year. The most widely publicised problem the Falashas face is a requirement by Israel's chief rabbis they undergo symbolic conversion rites before marriage. The rabbis fear their ancestors may have intermarried with gentiles in Ethiopia.

The immigrants have adamantly refused and mounted protest marches, strikes and demonstrations. In defiance of the rabbis, the Falashas recently organised private wedding ceremonies conducted by their own priests.

In Ethiopia, the Falasha exodus is still a sore point. A senior Ethiopian foreign ministry official told Reuters there that it was "a gross violation of all international norms and interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs."

He said there was no archaeological or historical basis for the claim that Falashas are Jews. Citing the reported suicides, he reiterated calls for Israel to return the Falashas and said those still in villages in the Gondar area lead a normal life, like other Ethiopian peasants.

Western diplomats say that despite the friction over the Falashas and pro-Moscow stance of the Addis Ababa government, Ethiopia continues to trade with Israel and the Israeli agricultural equipment company Amiran has an office in the capital.





## Excavations at Lejjun provide more information on Roman fortification system.

Text and Photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

Situated 20 kilometres east of Karak, the fortress of Lejjun was one of the Roman Empire's strong military posts. Recent excavations at the site shed more light on Roman frontier fortification system from the 1st to the 6th century A.D. Rami G. Khouri reports on the findings in the following articles — the first of a two-part series:

THE LATEST excavations at the Roman legionary fortress at Lejjun, 20 kilometres east of Karak, have provided new information on the early history of the Roman fortification system along the southern frontier of the Roman Empire, and also may help clarify the process by which pagan Roman troops in the area converted to Christianity.

The third season of excavations at Lejjun and related Roman fortresses in central Jordan was conducted during June and July by an American team headed by Dr. S. Thomas Parker of North Carolina State University.

They excavated in four areas within the Lejjun fortress: the headquarters building, the barracks blocks, an outer fortification tower, and a church inside the fortress. They also excavated parts of Jarr Beshir, a smaller Roman fort some 15 kilometres north-east of Lejjun.

Lejjun and Jarr Beshir formed part of the *Limes Arabicus*, the south-eastern fortified frontier zone of the Roman Empire that existed for some 600 years, from the 1st to 6th centuries A.D. The nature and extent of the frontier defences changed several times during that period, and it was with the aim of documenting the nature of and reasons for the change that Dr. Parker and his colleagues launched the ten-year Central Limes Arabicus Project in 1980.

At the end of the 3rd Century A.D., the Emperor Diocletian made a radical change in the linear defences along the south-eastern frontier of the empire, stretching 3,000 kilometres from the Black Sea to the Red Sea. He put in place a wide frontier zone that averaged 20-30 kilometres in depth in the area of modern Jordan, consisting of large legionary fortresses (Lejjun measures 242 x 190 metres), fortified towns, and smaller forts and watchtowers, all connected to one another by an extensive road system.

The large legionary fortress at Lejjun, home of the Fourth Mars Legion, was one of the key elements of the frontier defences in Jordan. Textual and archaeological evidence confirm that Diocletian strengthened the frontier defences around 300 A.D. probably in response to increased pressure from nomadic Arab tribes in the eastern deserts.

But some 200 years later, in the 6th Century A.D., the frontier defences were suddenly abandoned under the Emperor Justinian.

Dr. Parker notes that the fortresses were clearly not abandoned because of a military defeat at the hands of the desert Arab tribes. There are no obvious signs of destruction, and the Roman fortification all seem to have been abandoned peacefully, perhaps for economic reasons or to redeploy troops in other parts of the empire.

This year's excavations of the barracks area produced important new evidence showing that the size of the Roman garrison at Lejjun was suddenly cut in half in the mid-4th Century A.D. — or 100 years earlier than had been previously thought.

The excavations revealed two phases of construction of the barracks blocks along the east side of the fortress. The original barracks, constructed between 290-300 A.D., consisted of eight long blocks that accommodated some 2,000 soldiers. After the earthquake of 363 A.D., the rebuilt barracks consisted of just four blocks, housing only about 1,000 soldiers.

Why was the Roman garrison at Lejjun cut in half in the middle of the 4th Century? Dr. Parker suggests two possible explanations.

We know from literary evidence that the Emperor Constantine (324-337 A.D.) pulled out troops from the south-eastern frontier and redeployed them to strengthen imperial army units based behind the frontier lines, such as at Constantinople and Antioch. The early 5th Century A.D. historian Zosimus criticises Constantine for weakening the eastern frontier armies, and a halving of the garrison at Lejjun may have been part of the redeployment that Zosimus takes Constantine to task for.

Another possible explanation is that the Emperor Julian (361-363 A.D.) withdrew troops from Lejjun when he amassed huge forces for his disastrous invasion of Mesopotamia, in 363 A.D. His forces suffered enormous casualties, and he himself died in battle. It could be that Julian used some of the Lejjun garrison for his campaign in Mesopotamia, and that after the defeat these troops never returned to Lejjun. After the 363 A.D. earthquake, in Jordan/Palestine destroyed parts of the fortress at Lejjun, it was rebuilt with a smaller barracks area to accommodate the diminished garrison.

The evidence from the barracks excavations this year indicated that the Romans were already cutting back their forces in Jordan in the mid-4th Century A.D., or about a hundred years earlier than we had thought all along," Dr. Parker said in an interview with the Jordan Times here recently.

Excavations this year revealed more of the fortress's massive north-west corner tower. This 19-metre diameter, semi-circular structure was one of four corner towers in the fortification wall, which also included a total of 20 smaller, U-shaped interval towers on all four sides.

The north-west tower, still standing five metres high, originally had three stories. A ground-level doorway inside the fortress gave access to the inside of the tower, which included winding staircases leading up to rooms once roofed by a series of arches and slabs.

The tower collapsed in the earthquake of 551 A.D., which ended the occupation of the fortress. After it was abandoned, the tower was used in later periods as a burial ground, judging by over 60 burials excavated within the tower. Coins date these burials mainly to the Mamluke and Ottoman periods (1263-1918 A.D.).

The smaller, two-storey interval towers, measured around 11 x 9 metres, and were entered through recessed doorways built into the fortification wall.

This year's excavation of a church inside the fortress, near the north gate, should help historians understand the process by which the pagan Roman army slowly converted to Christianity in the late Roman/Byzantine period.

The small (20 square metres) church was probably built in the late 5th Century, when Christianity was the only recognised religion of the Roman/Byzantine Empire. This was nearly 200 years after the fortress was first established around 300 A.D., when Christianity was still an illegal and persecuted religion in the Roman Empire.

The Emperor Diocletian (284-305 A.D.), who had the fortress built, carried out the last major purge of Christians in his army, so the church clearly cannot date from the early 4th Century.

Future excavations may help determine if the soldiers' conversion to Christianity was a slow, gradual process, or a sudden development. Underneath the church walls, the archaeologists have revealed earlier foundation walls of a structure built around 300 A.D., contemporary with the founding of the fortress.

Could this mean that the Christian church was built directly upon the remains of an earlier pagan structure, perhaps a small Roman temple or shrine? Such re-use of pagan temples by the

Christian Byzantines is well attested throughout this part of the world, but only further excavations will reveal if this is what happened at Lejjun.

The basilical church had a central nave, with two side aisles formed by two pairs of columns in the centre of the nave, whose walls were once covered in white plaster. A chancel screen separated the nave from the chancel area, beyond which was a single central apse with a *synthronon*, or low bench around the inside of the apse. A small, L-shaped sacristy room protruded beyond the apse at the north-east end of the church.

The church had a small *narthex*, or entrance room, to the west, the sole entrance to the church being a doorway inside the fortress gave access to the inside of the tower, which included winding staircases leading up to rooms once roofed by a series of arches and slabs.

There was no evidence of a mosaic floor, though one of the interesting discoveries was the use of oil shale slabs to pave the nave and the sacristy. This is the only place discovered to date in the fortress where oil shale was used as a construction material.

One of the most important finds within the church was a polychrome lamp decorated with birds in relief and an incised "tree of life" motif. Other finds from the Lejjun excavations this year included fragments of weapons (iron spearheads, knife blades, arrowheads, and throwing darts, as well as fragments of bronze body armour), pottery, jewelry, and about 100 bronze coins. The earliest coins are from the Diocletian era, and the latest from the time of Justinian, further confirming that the Lejjun fortress was built during 290-300 A.D. and abandoned around 550-560 A.D.

Walls of the "principis" (headquarters) building. Rows of stone on ground on this side of standing wall are the collapsed stones of a wall that fell in the earthquake of 551 A.D.

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The north-west corner tower



Walls of the "principis" (headquarters) building. Rows of stone on ground on this side of standing wall are the collapsed stones of a wall that fell in the earthquake of 551 A.D.

## Kuwait, floating on huge oil reserves, runs short on gas

By Rory Channing  
Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait, sitting on enough crude oil reserves to last for 200 years, is running short of gas.

The emirate plans to sign a deal soon with neighbouring Iraq to import up to 400 million cubic feet of gas daily via a 100-km pipeline from its southern oilfields.

Kuwait officials quizzed about more crude oil finds, react with the sort of disappointment shown in other parts of the world when oil companies drill dry wells.

"We have so much oil, we don't need more," says one official. "We want gas."

Officials had been looking to offshore drilling to help in the search for gas, used in vital power and desalination plants.

But the five-year-long Gulf war between Iraq and Iran has cast a shadow over this. The southern battlefield lies only 50 km away.

In 1982, Iraq seized a Kuwaiti boat doing seismic survey work, claiming it had violated the war zone. Kuwaiti tankers have also been attacked in air raids blamed on Iran.

Ironically Kuwait has struck a bumper offshore gas field — thousands of miles away in the South China Sea.

The strike was made in a joint venture between Kuwait's state-owned oil company and U.S. partners off Hainan Island.

Diplomats say the consortium has agreed to consider building a plant in China to market liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in Asia.

Kuwait launched an onshore gas exploration drive in 1982. Instead it found new oil seams that diplomats say could boost crude reserves to a massive 100 billion barrels, ranking Kuwait third behind Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union.

Official published figures put Kuwait's proven oil reserves at 66 billion barrels, enough to sustain exports at current rates for the next 200 years.

These reserves contain the gas — 36.5 trillion cubic feet — Kuwait needs. But it has been dispersed with oil in the reservoirs, and can only be pumped when crude is pumped.

The need for independent energy sources has been a major concern since the oil price shock of 1973, as spiralling crude prices forced conservation and shifts by consumers to alternative sources of energy.

Because of the slump in oil prices, Kuwait has slashed its production. Consequently, its gas output has plunged, too.

Crude output has dipped 10 per cent from peak 1979 levels to 900,000 barrels a day (BPD), a halving down gas output by a similar margin to 450 million cubic feet a day.

To combat the problem, Kuwait has gone all out to modify its run on fuel oil and diesel, instead of cheaper natural gas.

A major victim of shortfalls is its prestige one-billion-dollar plant to extract LPG from natural gas, which is running far below its design capacity of around three million tonnes a year.

In addition to buying gas from Iraq, Kuwait is studying a pipeline gas from other Gulf states such as Qatar and the Arab Emirates to meet its industrial needs.

Kuwait had hoped that a gas basin in the south of the Gulf, off Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, might stretch out its waters.

But exploratory drilling has failed because of the Gulf. Industry sources say a \$100-million-dollar oil rig built for a four-year exploration program has had little room to work.

A \$250-million-dollar deal with Saudi Arabia to develop shore gas fields is also way behind schedule, because of difficulties over how to share the gas, diplomats say.

## Egypt hints at Libyan link with hijacking

(Continued from page 1)

"A group of terrorists armed with pistols and hand grenades boarded the plane despite security regulations in international airports and was able to hijack the plane after a gunfight with the security men on board in which one of them was injured.

"After the plane was directed to Valletta airport in Malta at the request of the hijackers, the terrorists began tying the passengers to their seats and firing at them in turn and threatening to kill one every hour. They later threatened to kill one passenger every 15 minutes.

"They threw off the plane seven passengers with serious head injuries in the early hours of Nov. 24 and it was clear from their behaviour they were determined to continue killing innocent passengers until they finished them off, including women and children.

"Meanwhile, they started threatening to blow up the plane with everybody on board especially after Maltese authorities rejected their demand for refuelling and after it became clear it could not take off because of damage to its fuselage from the gunfight between the terrorists and security men.

"The Libyan ambassador in Valletta went to the airport and spoke to the hijackers and immediately left for Tripoli on orders from his government.

"Meanwhile, the captain reported the situation aboard was very grave and it was established from the terrorists' behaviour and threats that the plane and its passengers were endangered.

"In view of this, it became clear that the hijacking, the continuity of the killings without a clear aim or demand and the impossibility of the plane taking off could not be continued because waiting meant giving the terrorists time to continue blood-letting and blow up the aircraft.

"It became necessary to storm the plane immediately to save those who could be saved from among the innocent passengers and foil the plot.

"The storming operation was carried out successfully and according to plan and the hijackers were attacked swiftly in no more than five minutes and were shot without any harm coming to the passengers or loss of lives of the heroic force of Sa'aa (a special army commandos force).

"But the terrorists tossed three phosphorous bombs in the rear and front of the aircraft causing fires to break out and spreading burning shrapnel.

"The means to handle a situation like this in Valletta airport were limited and modest and the number of passengers saved numbered 44.

"Egyptair has taken immediate measures to treat the injured from various nationalities in Maltese hospitals and transfer those who wish to Egypt for treatment.

"Information available so far indicates that the terrorists belong to a Palestinian group which broke away from the Palestine Liberation Organisation and works for a known Arab state which practices terrorism and harbours terrorists.

"Egypt regrets the death of its sons and those of other nationalities and reiterates its denunciation of this aggressive method which aims at crippling the world in the face of terrorism.

"Egypt holds those who planned and instigated the operation responsible for the death of innocent passengers and the threat to international aviation.

"Egypt, which values its pride and fights for the peace and safety of its sons, declares again that it will not give in to pressure and blackmail regardless of their source and will confront decisively any such act. Those who did wrong will later know what they brought upon themselves."

The Soviet news agency TASS on Monday reported from Tripoli that Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Tureiki has denied Libya was involved in the hijacking.

TASS quoted Mr. Tureiki as saying Libya "condemns the latest seizure of hostages as all seizures of hostages in general."

TASS said that "even before

the storming of the Egyptian plane" Mr. Tureiki said Libya would refuse to accept the plane with the air pirates.

President Mubarak sent condolences to the families of the dead.

Egyptair announced Monday that the airline will provide compensation to families of passengers who died during the hijacking and pay hospital bills for those injured during the storming of the plane.

Leaders of the PLO condemned the hijacking and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat sent a telegram of condolences to President Mubarak.

A Palestinian source told Reuters Mr. Arafat, who set up an "operations room" in Baghdad to monitor the crisis, was "deeply upset" by the tragic outcome. The source said the hijackers were either Libyans or Libyan-based Palestinians.

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Mr. Junblatt also admitted his supporters had started the fighting by tearing down national flags put up for Lebanon's 42nd independence day celebrations.

"I admit the mistake I made and take responsibility," he told As Safir newspaper.

Lebanese security sources told the AP Syria plans to step up its military involvement in Beirut after the Amal-PSP war for dominance.

The sources said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government has decided to boost the number of its military observers serving in the Lebanese capital and provide them with a "special protection."

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the decision was prompted by the difficulties the current observation team faced in enforcing the latest Amal-PSP ceasefire.

The sources would not say how many more observers Syria would send or what would be the size of the protection force be. The Syrians at present have 36 observers in Beirut's western sector and in the city's Palestinian refugee camps with no escort.

Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt say their alliance against rightists remains intact, but many residents are embittered by the clashes.

The two leaders met again on Monday in a bid to reinforce the ceasefire and Mr. Junblatt told reporters both groups planned disciplinary action "to restrain certain obsessed extremists."

In mainly Christian eastern Beirut, sources in the right-wing Falangist Party told Reuters eight people were wounded on Sunday when armed Falangists clashed with rival "Lebanese Forces" militiamen.

The two groups have been at loggerheads since the "Lebanese Forces" split from the party last March.

estians. Mr. Arafat, in Baghdad for a top-level meeting of Palestinian officials on Middle East peace moves, cabled Mr. Mubarak deploring the hijack and offering his condolences.

A PLO statement said: "The hijacking aimed at burning Egypt's national role at this critical stage witnessed by the Arab Nation and the Palestinian people in particular."

Arab commentators condemned the hijacking and terrorism in general, expressing sympathy with the Cairo government over the incident.

In Paris, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said that the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner was a new kind of warfare.

"This form of terrorism is a new form of warfare in which our democracies are caught between two stools," he said.

## Barricades go up in Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

fighting. It is like Texas — we are the cowboys," one fighter told reporters.

Calm returned to most areas of the mainly Muslim western sector of Beirut on Sunday when Amal leader Nabih Berri and PSP chief Walid Junblatt appeared on television together and warned gunmen they would be shot if they stayed on the streets.

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# Gruelling British rally claims early victims

WREXHAM, Wales (AP) — World champion Timo Salonen of Finland pulled out of the Lombard RAC Rally Monday after his Peugeot 205 Turbo blew an engine in the gruelling Welsh forests, organisers reported.

Team-mate Kalle Grundel of Sweden also withdrew, a double blow to the Peugeot team which dominated last year's race and was favoured to win again.

Salonen, who was placed a comfortable fifth after 17 of the 65 stages of the race, had moved up to third place when the blow-out occurred on the 14-mile 21st stage.

Ironically, the 34-year-old Finn, who has already clinched the world championship for himself and Peugeot after five successive wins, had been one of the drivers complaining about the lack of rest

time during the five-day rally, last event of the season.

"We think Salonen lost all his oil pressure but we don't know how," one of the race spokesmen told the Associated Press.

"His car is so far out in the sticks (country), we can't get to him at the moment."

Grundel, a 37-year-old Swede with two victories behind him this season, rolled his Peugeot on the 20th stage while holding fourth place and joined former world champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany on the sidelines as several leading challengers came to

grief. Two former Lombard titlists also were forced out on a dramatic, accident-ridden second day.

Finland's Hannu Mikkola — a four-time winner — led the race overnight and was still ahead when he broke down during stage 22. After briefly trying to repair his Audi Quattro, the "flying Finn" announced his withdrawal from the gruelling, energy-sapping race.

The Toyota Celica of Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard, the 1977 winner, also developed unspecified engine trouble in the muddy Welsh countryside.

The spate of accidents allowed the new Lancias, making their international rally debut and driven by Markku Alen and Henri Toivonen, the chance to roar into the lead.

## Benfica moves within one point of Porto

LISBON (R) — A goal by veteran striker Nene gave Benfica a crucial 1-0 win over Braga in the Portuguese Soccer Championship Sunday as they moved to within one point of leaders Porto who crashed to their first defeat of the season.

Lisbon side Benfica, whose British coach John Mortimore has been struggling to lift them out of their early season slump, are now level on 17 points with Sporting who suffered a 4-3 defeat in a thrilling duel with Guimaraes.

Champions Porto lost their unbeaten record by going down 1-0 to Portimonense.

## Bucks score 50 in 31 seconds

NEW YORK (AP) — Things looked pretty bleak for the Milwaukee Bucks when they trailed 127-118 with 31 seconds left against the Phoenix Suns.

But the Bucks showed Sunday night why they lead the National Basketball Association's midwest division by rallying to force overtime and then winning 140-138 on Jeff Lamp's two free throws with four seconds left in the extra session.

Milwaukee made up the nine-point deficit on Terry Cummings' slam dunk with 29 seconds left. Lamp's three-point play with 26 seconds to go. Ricky Pierce's three-point play with 11 seconds remaining and Cummings' 5 metre jumper at the buzzer in regulation time.

## U.S. Football Report

NEW YORK (AP) — The unbeaten Chicago Bears, led by thunderous Walter Payton, ponderous William "Refrigerator" Perry and an ominous defence, barreled to their 12th victory in a row and their second consecutive shutout, defeating the Atlanta Falcons 36-0 Sunday.

Payton sprinted 40 yards for a touchdown and finished the game with 102 yards to match the mark of O.J. Simpson and Earl Campbell for seven consecutive 100-yard games in a National Football League season.

Perry, the Bears' 308-pound defensive tackle who joins Chicago's offense in goal-line situations, lumbered onto the field after Steve Fuller had passed 50 yards to Willie Gault to the Atlanta 1-yard line. Perry bulled into the end zone for his third TD of the season, the second on the ground.

Giants 34, Cards 3

Phil Simms tossed touchdown passes of 31 yards to Lionel Manuel and 12 yards to Mark Bavaro, rookie George Adams ran for 113 yards and a TD and defensive end George Martin ran 56 yards with a tipped pass for another score.

Cowboys 34, Eagles 17

Danny White threw three touchdown passes, 2 and 23 yards to Doug Cosbie and 19 yards to Mike Renfro, as he shook off last Sunday's concussion to beat the Eagles.

Raiders 31, Broncos 28

Chris Bahr, getting a second chance after missing a 40-yard field goal try on the final play of regulation, kicked a 32-yarder 2:42 into overtime to boost the Raiders past Denver and into a share of first place in the AFC West with the Broncos.

Rams 34, Packers 17

In Anaheim, former Olympic sprinter Ron Brown scored twice on kickoff returns of 98 and 86 yards and caught a 39-yard touchdown pass and Eric Dickerson rushed for 150 yards as the Rams ripped Green Bay.

Chiefs 20, Colts 7

In Kansas City, the Chiefs put aside rumours that coach John Mackovic would be fired and got their minds off the midweek drug-arrest of defensive end Mike Bell to end a seven-game losing streak.

Jets 16, Patriots 13

Kurt Sohn's 46-yard punt return set up Pat Leahy's 32-yard field goal 10:05 into overtime at Giants Stadium as the Jets improved their record to 9-3 and took a one-game lead over New England and Miami in the AFC East.

Dolphins 23, Bills 14

Miami scored TDs on Dan Marino touchdown passes of 7 yards to rookie Ron Davenport and 155 yards to Dan Johnson and a fourth-quarter run by Tony Nathan — but it was muffed punt by the host Bills that turned the game around.

Redskins 30, Steelers 23

The visiting Redskins turned Ken Jenkins' 95-yard kickoff return and a blocked punt by Otis Womley into two first-quarter touchdowns, then held off a Scott Campbell-led Pittsburgh rally to defeat the Steelers.

Browns 24, Bengals 6

In Cleveland, Kevin Mack ran for 117 yards and two touchdowns and veteran quarterback Gary Danielson, starting for the first time in seven games in place of rookie Bernie Kosar, threw a 72-yard touchdown pass to Clarence Weathers to give the Browns their victory over Cincinnati.

## No surprises on first day of Australian Open

MELBOURNE (R) — Bulgaria's Manuela Maleeva headed a list of four seeds to reach the second round of the women's singles as the \$1.5 million Australian Open got off to a damp start here Monday.

Maleeva, the 18-year-old seventh seed, was too strong from the baseline for American Lea Antonoplis, winning 6-1, 6-1.

The gifted right-hander from Sofia now faces a second round clash against West German Myrland Schropp, who caused a minor surprise by ousting Marcella Mesker of the Netherlands 6-3, 6-4 in their first round encounter.

The other seeds advancing were number 10 Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, 11th-seeded American Barbara Potter, and 16th-seeded

Katerina Maleeva, Manuela's 16-year-old sister.

Potter had little trouble beating fellow-American Beth Norton 6-3, 6-2, the younger Maleeva showed great fight to down another American, Sharon Petre, 7-5, 6-4, and Lindqvist won 7-5, 6-2 over Czechoslovakia's Regina Marsikova.

Only 14 matches were completed Monday as rain interrupted play twice and sprinkler malfunction resulted in part of the centre court being flooded, delaying play there for two hours.

Switzerland's Christiane Jolissaint ended the hopes of American left-hander Elise Burgin with a tough 6-7, 6-4, 6-2 win. Two Britons also came up with wins.

Sara Gomer, a quarter-finalist in the Brisbane Classic two weeks ago, survived a belated comeback to beat American Lisa Spain-

## Kasparov: rematch 'bad for health'

MOSCOW (R) — New world chess champion Garry Kasparov was quoted Sunday as attacking a proposal for a rematch with Anatoly Karpov, saying it could be bad for his health.

Kasparov answered fans' questions in a phone-in organised by the young communist daily Kommolskaya Pravda, which published extracts Sunday.

The champion said he did not know whether the rematch would take place. "That's for Karpov to decide. But I don't suppose either of us likes the idea of sitting down at the board again in three months time," he said.

Recalling that they played 48 games in their first match a year ago, 24 in the second, and that the winner would have to meet a new challenger at the end of next year, he declared:

"It's exhausting. I'm always ready to play chess but I haven't

changed my opinion about the return match: another duel of 24 matches could harm my health — and I don't reckon Karpov can ignore that either."

Karpov was given the right to an automatic re-match by the International Chess Federation (FIDE) last August. Kasparov, already angered by FIDE's suspension of the first match, attacked the decision after his dramatic win on Nov. 9.

During the phone-in, conducted on Nov. 16, Kasparov answered questions from fans from all over the Soviet Union.

He told one questioner a match with the eccentric U.S. chess genius Bobby Fischer would be a wonderful opportunity, but only if the former champion could play as he had in 1972, when he won the world title from Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union.

Asked by Muscovite Lena if he

planned to marry a chess-player, Kasparov said: "Not under any circumstances."

He gave her permission to write to him, adding: "But I must warn you, I get a lot of letters and my grandmother Susanna Bagdasarovna reads them all first."

Kasparov, at 22 the youngest ever world champion, told another female chess fan from Leningrad that women were not good enough to compete with men.

"I think chess is an area which belongs entirely to men," he said. "In this rivalry we strive to assert ourselves, to show the superiority of our own ego. Women have a different psychology."

On his current plans, he said he was planning to write a book on his struggle with Karpov, and rest before a six-game match with Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman beginning on Dec. 15.

## Real Madrid is losing its golden touch

LONDON (R) — Real Madrid

face problems on two fronts as they prepare for Wednesday's UEFA Cup third round tie against West German Borussia Moenchengladbach.

Sunday's disappointing 3-2 defeat by Real Valladolid means their lead over arch rivals and champions Barcelona has been cut to only three points.

The title-holders, with West German midfielder Bernd Schuster in thrilling form, continued their recovery with a 2-0 win over second-placed Sporting Gijon, who remain one point behind Real.

But more worryingly for the UEFA Cup holders, their second defeat of the season reaffirmed that some star players have lost

their golden touch.

Striker Emilio Butragueno rarely touched the ball on Sunday while Mexican Hugo Sanchez, despite running round a great deal, was too often left stranded waiting for passes that never came.

Luckily for Madrid former Argentine international Jorge Valdano has not lost his goal-scoring touch — he netted Real's second in Valladolid, his eighth strike of the season.

Borussia, who have switched the game to Duesseldorf because the stadium's capacity is twice that of their own Boelkeberg ground, did not play this weekend as snow blotted out their game against Bayer Uerdingen.

Athletic Bilbao, who drew 2-2

with Valencia to stay three points behind Real, should not draw too much encouragement from Sporting Lisbon's 4-3 defeat by Guimaraes at the weekend.

Lisbon second defeat of the season was largely due to the absence of veteran goalkeeper Vitor Damas with a stomach upset.

Hungarian Bela Katsirz took over in goal and conceded more goals in one game than Damas had in 10 previous matches. But Damas, should be fit to face Bilbao in the first leg tie.

Nantes' France's sole survivors in European club competition, visit Tbilisi to take on Spartak Moscow encouraged by a 2-0 win over bottom-of-the-table Strasbourg which lifted them into second place in the first division.

## Canadians hang on to win golf's World Cup

LA JOLLA, California (R) — Canadians Dan Halldorson and Dave Barr played steady, conservative golf Sunday to win the

32nd World Cup Championship by four strokes over England.

The Canadians combined for a two-over-par score of 146 as Halldorson bogeyed the last three holes to finish at 17-under 559 and share \$200,000.

Americans Tom Kite and Lanny Wadkins, trailing by five when they teed off with the Canadians on a cloudy and damp day, could not get anything going and also posted 146 to finish in third place at 12-under.

England's Howard Clark ran away with the international trophy individual title, which carries a \$25,000 prize, beating Ireland's Christy O'Connor, Jr. by five strokes with a 16-under total of 272.

Halldorson's poor finish dropped him into third place at 10-under 278.

Clark's partner Paul Way came alive after 46 holes of unsteady play to birdie three in a row from the 14th and give England second place, worth \$50,000 to each man, at 13-under.

Wales finished in fourth place at nine-under par as David Lewellyn and Ian Woosnam, both suffering from infections, picked up six strokes on the back nine.

The Canadians, both 33, led Kite and Wadkins by eight strokes after 10 holes and answered

an eagle two by American Tom Kite at the 11th hole by matching birdies at the 12th.

They toured the final six holes in four-over, but England's charge came too late to worry them.

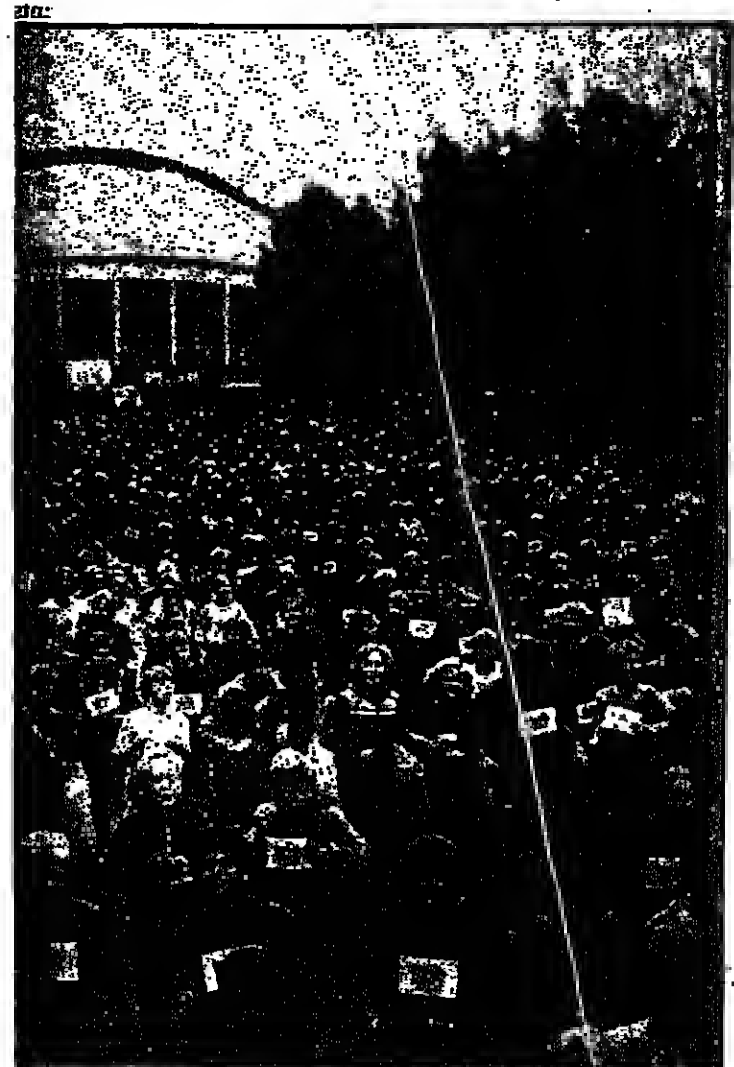
Their victory was the second for Canada in the World Cup, which began as the Canada Cup. Halldorson teamed with Jim Nelford in 1980 to win the team title in Bogota.

The 31-year-old Clark, who finished sixth on the European order of merit this year with two victories, credited his strong iron play for his impeccable performance. "I can't remember a week of golf where I hit so many iron shots to within 10 feet of the flag," he said.

His round of two-under-par 70, the worst he did on the tight and treacherous La Jolla mountain course, included three birdies, the last coming at the par-three 13th where a fine iron nearly went into the cup for an ace.

"That tee shot at 13 was the best I ever hit. I think it tipped the cup."

Japan, who started the day in the fourth place at eight-under, wound up fifth at five-under 571 as Naomichi Ozaki flew to a 76 while his brother, Tateo, posted a one-under 71.



HERE ARE no losers in this "Jog Festival" organised by the Estonian Communist Party paper "Voice of the People" in the Estonian capital of Tallin. This photo shows just a portion of the 2,600 runners who took part in the 2.1 kilometre children's race. Three thousand adults joined them in 5.1 and 21 kilometre races. All participants received diplomas or medals (TASS photo)

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# Another suspected American spy arrested in five days

## Accused former employee 'spied for Soviets'

WASHINGTON (R) — A former employee of the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) was arrested Monday on charges of spying for the Soviet Union, the FBI said.

It was the third espionage case to rock Washington in the past five days.

Ronald W. Pelton, 44, who worked for NSA as a communications specialist from 1965 to 1979, was seized by Federal agents at a hotel in Annapolis, Maryland, shortly after midnight. Federal Bureau of Investigation Director William Webster said in a statement.

A criminal complaint against Pelton is expected to be filed with a U.S. magistrate in Baltimore charging him with "gathering and delivering defense information to aid a foreign government," the FBI said.

If convicted of espionage, he could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Pelton's arrest was the latest in a rash of U.S. espionage cases this year, including two in the past five days.

A U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, Jonathan Pollard, 31, was

arrested in Washington on Thursday on charges of passing military secrets to Israel and Pakistan. His wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, was arrested the following day on charges of illegal possession of classified defense documents.

A former Central Intelligence Agency analyst, Larry Wu-Tai Chin, 63, was arrested on Friday on charges of spying for China during a 30-year-old career with the CIA.

Pelton worked for one of the most secret U.S. intelligence organizations, NSA, an arm of the Defense Department, monitors communications around the world for U.S. intelligence and also specializes in cryptography — the cracking of secret codes.

NSA was created in 1952 and the U.S. government refused for years to acknowledge that it even existed. It is based in Fort Meade, Maryland, midway between Wash-

ington and Baltimore.

The FBI said Pelton was currently a boat salesman. It said he used to live in Washington but his present residence was not known.

Lane Bonner, an FBI spokesman, would not comment when asked if Pelton was linked to Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior Soviet intelligence official who defected to the West last summer and then went back to the Soviet Union.

Following his defection, Yurchenko was reported to have told American officials of three former employees of U.S. intelligence who were spying for the Soviet Union.

One, Edward Howard, a former CIA employee, is missing and is believed to have fled the country. He is accused of spying in a criminal complaint filed by the Justice Department.

The identities of the other two said to have been named by Yurchenko have not been disclosed. The Reagan administration formally protested to China Sunday over the Chin case.

"We have expressed our deep concern over the matter to the Chinese," a State Department spokesman said.

Mr. Chin, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in China, was accused of receiving more than \$140,000 for spying in what was believed to be the first U.S. espionage case involving China.

Pollard was accused of selling secrets for \$40,000 to \$50,000. Israel has said it has no knowledge of his alleged activities but has promised an investigation.

The year's most sensational espionage scandal came to light last May when retired U.S. Navy communications specialist John Walker was charged with spying for the Soviet Union.

Walker, his seaman son Michael and his brother Arthur, a retired navy officer, were recently convicted of espionage. Walker's best friend, Jerry Whitworth, a retired navy radio expert, faces trial in the case.

An FBI agent, Richard Miller, was arrested last year on charges of spying for Moscow, becoming the first FBI agent in history to be charged with espionage.

Proceedings against him were judged a mis-trial earlier this month. The government is seeking a retrial.

## Foreign states blamed for Sikh violence

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Indian Home Minister S.B. Chavan has blamed unnamed foreign countries for encouraging Sikh extremist violence in Punjab, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

Mr. Chavan told a meeting in the western city of Pune Sunday night that foreign money, weapons and training were being used to fan discontent among young Sikhs in Punjab, PTI said.

He said foreign countries supported Sikh extremism because they were envious of India's progress and wanted to destabilize the country.

"Despite an improvement in the strife-torn state, the terrorists' threat still persists," Mr. Chavan said.

India has in the past accused Pakistan of allowing Sikh extremists to operate training camps there.

On Friday, a bomb exploded on a train travelling through Punjab. Two people were killed and 18 injured in the worst extremist attack since the moderate Akali Dal

Party won state elections on Sept. 25.

The attack coincided with a rift in the Akali Dal Party, with 40 local leaders calling for an emergency meeting on Dec. 10 to elect a new party chief.

Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala has led the party since his predecessor, Harchand Singh Longowal, was murdered by Sikh extremists in August.

Punjab's main English language newspaper, the Tribune, quoted a spokesman for the rebel group as saying they had the support of 350 of the Akali Dal's 450 executive members.

But a group of Barnala's supporters said the rebel faction had little support and accused it of undermining Akali Dal unity and efforts to restore peace in Punjab.

Meanwhile, more than 400 people have been arrested in a crackdown on Muslim secessionists and Sikh extremists in the strategic Himalayan state of Kashmir, a government spokesman was quoted as saying Sunday.

## 2 candidates pull ahead of others in Honduran polls

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Two of nine candidates in the presidential election in this key U.S. ally in Central America pulled ahead of the field as officials began counting the returns.

Unofficial reports read over national television indicated Rafael Leonardo Callejas of the National Party and Jose Azcona Hoyo of the Liberal Party were running far ahead of the other contestants.

No running tally was kept by television officials as local representatives telephoned results from their voting precincts. Preliminary returns from the election computing centre were not expected until later.

Mr. Azcona told reporters before the polls closed that he had received reports from around the

country "which indicate that we have won," but said that "we will wait for the official results."

A peaceful transition from one civilian president to another would be the first in Honduras since 1929.

Even before the balloting began, the race appeared to be between Mr. Callejas, a 42-year-old banker and businessman who studied at the University of Mississippi in the United States, and Mr. Hoyo, 58, a civil engineer.

Nearly 2 million Hondurans were eligible to vote at 6,500 voting tables segregated by sex throughout this nation of 4 million people. Also at stake were 132 seats in the National Assembly, 284 mayorships and three vice presidencies.

## E. German hardliner resigns from politburo

EAST BERLIN (R) — The position of East German leader Erich Honecker, who wants closer ties with the West, has been strengthened by the departure of outspoken hardliner Konrad Naumann from the ruling politburo, Western diplomats said Monday.

The weekend announcement that 57-year-old Naumann had resigned surprised embassy experts and prompted speculation that Mr. Honecker was preparing further initiatives towards the West.

The resignation was part of a reshuffle that brought three young members onto the 19-man body and also saw the departure of ailing West German expert, Herbert Haebler.

The official ADN news agency said Mr. Naumann, known for his orthodox pronouncements on culture as well as his talents as an administrator, had left because of illness.

But Western diplomats said they had noticed no change lately in his pattern of political engagements. At least for now he keeps his influential post as East Berlin district party chief.

One senior diplomat said of Mr. Naumann's politburo departure: "The timing seems appropriate, with moderate voices gaining the ascendancy in Moscow after the Geneva summit. Whether the illness is physical or political, it certainly eases Honecker's position."

Another embassy expert said: "Naumann is a 'do-er,' a man who could step in, administer and keep order if things threatened to get rough here. But in everyday politics, he is much too harsh for some people's taste."

The diplomat said Mr. Honecker, 73, clearly hoped to go ahead soon with a visit to West Germany, already cancelled twice after friction with Bonn and tensions between Moscow and Washington.

The visit, the first by an East German head of state and Communist Party leader, would crown two years of diplomatic efforts that have brought several NATO leaders to East Berlin.

## New Zealand rules out release of French agents

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand would not deport two French agents jailed for 10 years for their part in sinking the Rainbow Warrior, even if Paris moved to cut trade access to the European Community, Prime Minister David Lange said Monday.

"We are not... about to sell two prisoners, that's quite simple. It would be wrong as a nation if we did," Mr. Lange told a press conference.

"You've asked me in the life of this government will they be deported. The answer to that is no," he said.

Mr. Lange added that there would be no consideration whatsoever of expelling the two agents before they were normally eligible for parole, after about five years.

French Defence Minister Paul Quilès said on Friday that Paris would seek the early return of the two agents, Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart.

"Now that the verdict has been given, the government will take action to get their case settled fast," Mr. Quilès said.

## Kissinger: Summit not a breakthrough

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev achieved "what could reasonably be achieved" at their summit meeting.

"I would not characterize it as a historic breakthrough," Dr. Kissinger said Sunday, but he tempered his statement somewhat by adding, "whether it's a breakthrough or not will be determined at the next two summits."

In an interview on the ABC Television Network, he said "I do not think that simply establishing a better personal relationship between the leaders is in itself decisive."

Dr. Kissinger said a good personal relationship between the leaders "must be used to get some concrete agreements."

"I think what could reasonably be achieved was achieved," he said.

Secretary of State George Shultz, interviewed on the NBC network Sunday, said Mr. Reagan will take the same approach to any subsequent summits as he did to the one last week in Geneva.

"If there is an agreement to be found that is in the interests of the United States to make, we're quite ready and anxious to take it," he said.

Mr. Shultz also said hints from Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva seemed to point to a greater Soviet willingness to try to negotiate an end to their intervention in the Afghan war.

However, Mr. Shultz said it is too early to tell whether there is much prospect for talks aimed at setting a timetable for the withdrawal of more than 100,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Less than a week after the Geneva summit, some international affairs experts already are questioning whether much if anything can be accomplished when President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev meet again next year in Washington.

Mr. Shultz said the van had been hit by a car bomb. Monday's was the first major guerrilla attack in Spain since four ETA men were killed by a shadowy death squad called Anti-

## 2 Spanish Navy men killed in ambush

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — Two Spanish Navy men were killed and two injured when their vehicle was machine-gunned by guerrillas early Monday outside this Basque port city, officials said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, but police said it bore the hallmark of the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom).

First reports said the van had been hit by a car bomb. Monday's was the first major guerrilla attack in Spain since four ETA men were killed by a shadowy death squad called Anti-

terrorist Liberation Groups (GAL) last Sept. 25 in Bayonne, France.

If ETA was responsible for Monday's attack, it would increase to 33 the death toll for attacks by the organization so far this year.

More than 500 people have been killed by ETA since it took up arms to fight for an independent Marxist Basque state in 1968.

Scientists are wiring the mountain with seismographs to create an early warning system for those still living near it.

Mr. Betancur called the disaster, which wiped out the town of Armero, "the worst tragedy" in Colombia's history and said efforts to rebuild would be a "gigantic task."

The president has come under sharp criticism for not sounding the alarm and evacuating Armero. Mr. Betancur said he understood the desire to seek a guilty party but it was time for unity.

Colombia declares economic emergency

BOGOTA (R) — President Belisario Betancur has declared an economic emergency in Colombia in the wake of the devastating volcanic eruption 12 days ago.

Speaking on television Sunday night, Mr. Betancur said the emergency would last 35 days and was aimed at rebuilding areas affected by the disaster.

The first step would be the creation of a reconstruction fund using national resources and donations. The government was considering other measures but would not raise taxes, Mr. Betancur said.

He said about 20,000 people were killed, 4,500 homes damaged or destroyed, 11,000 hectares (27,000 acres) of important agricultural land ruined and 320,000 people in 15 municipalities in some way affected by the eruption.

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## Sri Lanka refuses asylum for Afghans

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A senior police officer told Reuters that six men, eight women and about 15 children wearing Western clothes walked into the airport's immigration section and

submitted forged Mauritius passports to enter Sri Lanka.

"When this was discovered and they were asked to get back to the plane, the Afghans became boisterous and started shouting in a foreign language while one man spoke in English and said they would be killed if they went back to Afghanistan," he said.

Two men then broke a flask and cut their bodies with broken glass. They were bruised but not badly injured, he said.

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## Taiwanese businessman loses arm to robber

CAGAYAN DE ORO, Philippines (R) — A robber chopped an arm off a Taiwanese businessman with a machete to get his expensive watch and ring, police said Monday. They said Chang Chong Bing, 45, a logging company manager, was attacked on Saturday night in Agusan Del Norte province, about 800 kilometers south of Manila. The thief ran away with the arm as well as the watch worth \$5,500 and the ring. Chang is recovering in hospital.

As a result of his meetings with Gen. Eisenhower, Khrushchev withdrew ultimatums he had been issuing for the West to get out of Berlin and some easing of tensions was achieved. In sum, however, the results were small.

At their meeting in Geneva, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed on some cultural and consular exchanges but, like their predecessors, failed to find the key to ending the arms race.

Could more be accomplished in "the next summit?"

"It would have to be," said Soviet expert Petrov. "But the question is, what?" It can't be a get-acquainted session. They have already met and shaken hands and expressed their best intentions. Now they come to the goodies, and what the goodies are going to be.

Mr. Reagan, in his radio speech on Saturday, spoke of the forthcoming summit and said that "between now and then, we have much to do."

In his address to a joint session of Congress Thursday night, reporting on the Geneva meeting, he said, "we know the limits as well as the promise of summit meetings. This is, after all, the 11th summit of the post-war era — and still the differences endure. But we believe continued meetings between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union can help bridge those differences."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz says he will be meeting more frequently with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in the meantime, and American and Soviet diplomats are also expected to hold more frequent meetings on regional issues.

Goering's yacht auctioned for \$100,000

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — A luxury yacht built for Nazi leader Hermann Goering was auctioned Monday for 270,000 marks (\$100,000), four months after its latest owner was convicted of fraud in the fake Hitler diaries case. The yacht, Carin II, was impounded by a Hamburg court after convicted journalist Gerd Heidemann failed to meet monthly payments on a loan from Deutsche Bank, which requested the auction, a court spokesman said.

The vessel was bought by Falco George Jaksic, who is believed to be resident in the Caribbean island of St. Vincent. Proceeds of the sale will go to Deutsche Bank. Heidemann was sentenced to four years and eight months in prison in July for selling the fake Hitler diaries to Stern magazine for over nine million marks (\$3.3 million). He is free pending appeal.

Ershad rules out dancing girls during summit

DHAKA (R) — Whatever else the delights of Dhaka, the city will not lay on dancing girls to entertain delegates to the forthcoming South Asian regional summit meeting, President Hosain Mohammad Ershad reassured Bangladeshi fundamentalist Muslim groups Monday that cultural programmes planned for the summit opening on Dec. 7 would not include street dances by young girls. Several groups had claimed that school and college-age girls were being trained to perform for the meeting of the leaders of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives.

IRA jail escape bid fails

PORT LAOISE, Ireland (R) — A group of jailed Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas failed in an attempt to blast their way out of Ireland's top-security prison with explosives, police said. Police said 11 prisoners, all members of the outlawed IRA, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, set off two explosions inside Portlaoise Prison, 70 kilometres from Dublin. However, their escape bid failed when a bomb planted at the front gates detonated only partially. A Justice Department spokesman confirmed no one had escaped. A number of hand-guns and a quantity of explosives were later found in the jail, where most IRA prisoners are concentrated.

Guru's disciples leave commune

RAJNEESH PURAM, Oregon (AP) — About 100 disciples of Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, including the chief spokeswoman of the commune-city, boarded buses or cars Sunday for new homes. Spokeswoman Ma Prem Sunshine, longtime director of the commune's Public Relations Agency, said she was leaving Rajneeshpuram but would not say if she was leaving the sect. "What is that? I don't know what it is anymore," she said. "We don't wear malas. We don't have a religion, so I can't know what there is to leave." Malas are beaded necklaces with pendants containing a picture of Rajneesh. When he recently declared the religion of "Rajneeshism" dead, Rajneesh said his disciples no longer needed to wear the necklaces or clothes in shades of red. Rajneesh, flew to India after pleading guilty to federal charges of immigration fraud in Portland, Oregon. Several charges were dropped as part of a plea bargain in which the guru was fined \$400,000 and ordered to leave the country.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWAN SHARIF  
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**EASY FOR TOMMY**

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ A J 3	♥ 10 5	♠ K 8 5 4	♥ K 8 5 4
♦ K 8 5 4	♣ A K 8 5 4	♦ K 8 5 4	♣ A K 8 5 4

WEST: ♠ A J 3, ♥ 10 5, ♦ K 8 5 4, ♣ A K 8 5 4  
EAST: ♠ K 8 5 4, ♥ K 8 5 4, ♦ K 8 5 4, ♣ A K 8 5 4

The bidding:  
South: 1♠, 2♥, 3NT, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠, 101♠, 102♠, 103♠, 104♠, 105♠, 106♠, 107♠, 108♠, 109♠, 110♠, 111♠, 112♠, 113♠, 114♠, 115♠, 116♠, 117♠, 118♠, 119♠, 120♠, 121♠, 122♠, 123♠, 124♠, 125♠, 126♠, 127♠, 128♠, 129♠, 130♠, 131♠, 132♠, 133♠, 134♠, 135♠, 136♠, 137♠, 138♠, 139♠, 140♠, 141♠, 142♠, 143♠, 144♠, 145♠, 146♠, 147♠, 148♠, 149♠, 150♠, 151♠, 152♠, 153♠, 154♠, 155♠, 156♠, 157♠, 158♠, 159♠, 160♠, 161♠, 162♠, 163♠, 164♠, 165♠, 166♠, 167♠, 168♠, 169♠, 170♠, 171♠, 172♠, 173♠, 174♠, 175♠, 176♠, 177♠, 178♠, 179♠, 180♠, 181♠, 182♠, 183♠, 184♠, 185♠, 186♠, 187♠, 188♠, 189♠, 190♠, 191♠, 192♠, 193♠, 194♠, 195♠, 196♠, 197♠, 198♠, 199♠, 200♠, 201♠, 202♠, 203♠, 204♠, 205♠, 206♠, 207♠, 208♠, 209♠, 210♠, 211♠, 212